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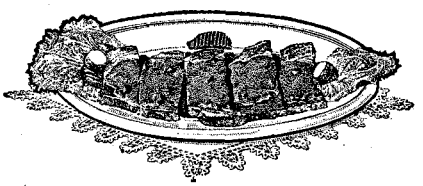
LEFT-OVER MEATS MADE APPETIZING

Cookery Hints That Enable You to Serve a Satisfying Hot Dinner Instead of a Cold Lunch.

By MARY JANE McCLURE

MANY housekeepers look helplessly at the cold roast beef, lamb. etc., left after the first meal. They know that the family will not relish a dinner made from its cold slices, but don't know what else can be done with it.



Take a lesson from the skillful and thrifty German cook and provide yourself with a jar of Armour's Extract of Beef Then rejoice when your roast is large enough to provide for a second dinner, for without labor you may serve a savory meat dish more delicious than the original.

Rub a teaspoonful of butter and a tablespoon of flour together in a saucepan, adding a cup of hot water and finally a *quarter of a teaspoonful* of the Beef Extract. Use a light hand, for Armour's Extract is the strongest made, and it is easy to get in too much. Chop or slice your meat and drop it into this rich sauce and let it get thoroughly hot. Serve with French fried potatoes and see if your family don't vote you a veritable chef.

Any left-over meat is delicious served in this way. Roast beef, mutton, lamb or veal, even chicken or game.

Foreign cooks know the virtue of Armour's Extract of Beef and would not dream of trying to do without it. It is one of the secrets of setting an economical table while appearing lavish.

It gives richness and flavor to the cheaper cuts of meat—saves boiling meat for soup stock—is the basis of rich gravies and sauces. Remember that a little goes a long way—it is the *concentrated* beef essence—the strength and flavor that *you* cook out.

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DEPARTMENT 47

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The Outlook

OCTOBER 1, 1910

LYMAN ABBOTT, Editor-in-Chief. HAMILTON W. MABIE, Associate Editor
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Contributing Editor

LOCAL INTEREST VERSUS PUBLIC INTEREST

President Taft's strong utterance at Cincinnati, in which he set himself against the practice of using the Federal funds intended for great internal improvements as spoils of local communities, has not only the weight of truth, forcefully expressed, but also the effect of anticipated Executive action. For years Congress has appropriated money for the improvement of rivers and harbors with little regard for the interests of the Nation as a whole. Nominally designed to promote the Nation's welfare by making more usable the navigable streams, lakes, and bays, the River and Harbor Bill that is prepared in each Congress has been virtually the mere distribution of public moneys among various constituencies after such a fashion as to satisfy as many as possible and leave as few as possible disappointed. To this method of legislation many members of Congress have, not only by their action, but also by their work, been thoroughly committed; and other members of Congress, finding that their constituencies expected of them a fair share of the spoil, have in weakness yielded, against their conviction, to the practice. The result has been not only that the public money has been wasted in work for which there was no demand except that from purely local interests, but also that great projects necessary for real improvement in navigation on a National scale have been made extremely difficult, when not impossible. At this practice President Taft has struck a stunning blow. What he says should be read not only by Representatives and Senators in Congress, but also by all citizens who regard it as vital that the Government should care for the interests of the whole people. His speech is one of those public utterances that ought to be made a public document for free distribution throughout the Nation. We here quote at length from its conclusion:

> In signing the last River and Harbor Bill, which had many of the characteristics of previous bills and was subject to the criticism that many items were contained therein that were merely piecemeal, I indicated to Congress that the passage of another bill of that character would merit a veto. I ventured to say this in order to bring to the attention of Congress the necessity for a change in the form of the bills, and I am hopeful that, with the reason and argument all on the side of the change, the suggestion contained in my memorandum may be given weight.
>
> Certainly, until this fundamental reform is put into effect, the improvement of our rivers and inland waterways will be chiefly important because of the local advantage of the money expended, and not because of the betterment of our transportation.
>
> The evil in the corrupt control of a Congress or a Legislature by private interest is manifest and always calls for condemnation. But there is another kind of legislative abuse as dangerous to public weal in certain of its aspects as corruption, and that is the selfish combination of the representatives of the majority of the constituencies to expend the money of the Government for the temporary benefit of a part, or with little benefit to the whole.
>
> It is the duty of the majority and the minority to legislate always for the benefit of the whole people, and any enactments that look to the selfish exploitation of less than the whole, at the expense of the whole and without benefit to the whole, is a species of legislative abuse that comes very near corruption in its effect, and is perhaps more dangerous than corruption, because those who support such a combination are generally bold in its defense.
>
> The days of the pork barrel should be numbered. The country is roused against the corporate or corrupt control of legislative agencies, but it is doubtful whether the constituencies as yet are able to perceive the

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higher obligation on the part of themselves and their representatives not to use their votes in combination to appropriate to a part that which belongs to the whole.

These words of leadership are of the sort that the American people are in the mood to follow. They make clear, in terms of this particular question, that fundamental issue concerning which the whole country is aroused—the issue between special interests and the interest of the great public.

ELECTIONS, PRIMARIES AND CONVENTIONS

The most striking event among last week's elections and conventions was the defeat of Representative James A. Tawney, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives, and well known for marked ability in that position. Mr. Tawney's familiarity with the details of public business is universally recognized, but his point of view has been that of a "stand-patter" and a reactionary. He has been Speaker Cannon's faithful lieutenant as regards the oligarchical operation of rules in the House of Representatives. At the close of President Roosevelt's Administration he undertook to check the work of commissions appointed by the President. Unfortunately, Congress was in the mood to follow Mr. Tawney, and hence, among others, ended the work of the National Conservation Commission. But this was a work demanded by the great majority of citizens. They did not allow it to lapse. Through the generosity of large-hearted men, means were provided for its continuance, and the whole country has been the gainer thereby. Mr. Tawney's action did not escape the criticism of the retiring President, who sent a special Message to Congress dealing with the subject; and when, at the St. Paul Conservation Congress, Mr. Roosevelt spoke on Conservation, he referred to the obstacle which had been put in its way by this Minnesota Congressman. Mr. Roosevelt's reference to Mr. Tawney was cleverly used by Mr. Tawney's opponent, Mr. Sydney Anderson. In addition, Mr. Anderson had the benefit of speeches in his interest made in the district by Mr. Gifford Pinchot and Mr. Francis J. Heney. The fight was the warmest of any in Minnesota, and the result reveals "the writing on the wall." Mr. Tawney has found some comfort in asserting that his defeat was due to the activity of Democrats in the Republican primaries. Neither in Minnesota nor anywhere else in the country, with the exception of the case of Mr. Fowler, of New Jersey, has any Progressive Republican Congressman failed of renomination. In Wyoming last week the Democrats and Republican Insurgents fused and nominated Judge Joseph D. Carey, the leading Progressive Republican in the State, for Governor. The platform adopted contains no condemnation of the National Administration; it favors the initiative and referendum, the Oregon primary laws, publicity of corporation affairs, the commission form of government for municipalities, eight-hour labor laws, and, as reported, we regret to say, State Conservation as against National Conservation. The primary elections in the up-State cities of New York State indicated the defeat of the reactionaries in their fight for control of the coming Republican State Convention. Vice-President Sherman, their candidate for temporary chairman, actually lost, not only his own ward, but also his own assembly district. In New Hampshire the Democrats adopted a platform calling, in State issues, for abolition of railway passes, juster freight rates, and tax equalization, and in National issues for two specific things which have been too often omitted from the platforms, namely, the establishment of a parcels post and the passage of the White Mountain-Appalachian Forest Bill. With the exception of New Jersey, therefore, last week's elections, primaries, and conventions indicated the gratifying continuation of the advance of progressive rather than reactionary policies.

UNPROGRESSIVE NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS

The Republican party in New Jersey has small use for Progressive policies or for Progressive candidates

The only Progressive Representative from New Jersey in the present House, Mr. Charles N. Fowler, has been defeated for renomination; but in another district Mr. George L. Record, a leader of the New Jersey Progressives, has secured a nomination.

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The proportion of Regulars and Insurgents in the New Jersey delegation, therefore, if the Republicans are successful in every district, will be unchanged. The State Convention last week nominated for Governor, by an overwhelming majority, Mr. Vivian M. Lewis, the present State Banking and Insurance Commissioner. His chief opponent, Mr. William P. Martin, the candidate of the Progressives, received only 115 votes in a convention of 972 delegates. Mr. Lewis is a young man of high character, agreeable personality, and considerable experience in public life, but he is intimately allied with the Republican machine. His speech in acceptance of the nomination indicated that he is not a man with strong convictions for which he is ready and eager to fight, but a man who, as Governor, would lay more emphasis upon the limitations of his office than upon its opportunities. His speech was in keeping with the platform adopted by the Convention, which dealt chiefly in broad and vague generalities, and which, with the exception of one plank, was depressingly unprogressive. That plank favored a statute giving the Public Utilities Commission of the State the power to fix rates. A fight was made by the Progressives, not only in committee, but upon the floor of the Convention, for other Progressive planks, but their proposals were rejected curtly and cynically. Mr. Record, who presented the minority report from the Committee on Resolutions embodying these planks, and Mr. Edmund B. Osborne, who nominated Mr. Martin, were greeted throughout their speeches with jeers and insults. The vast majority of delegates not only were zealous "stand-patters," but evidently gloried in it. The Convention, in the opinion of many hitherto stanch Republicans of the State, did a great deal to insure the victory of Dr. Woodrow Wilson in the coming election.

MAYOR GAYNOR AND YELLOW JOURNALISM

Mayor Gaynor's letter to his sister, written without any idea whatever of publication, is an intensely human piece of descriptive writing. It has also aspects of public interest and importance which go far to justify the recipient in allowing its publication in the New York "Evening Post," with the comment that it is "a letter which belongs to the whole people and the publication of which will do much good." The first part gives a vivid account of the attempt to assassinate Mayor Gaynor as it appeared to him. It is written with such graphic narrative force as to show conclusively that even in this moment of sudden attack Mayor Gaynor retained in a marvelous degree his power of observation, and to show equally that his intellectual powers and his gift of quick and shrewd characterization were at their very best at the time when this letter was written, some three weeks ago. We need not quote this part of the letter here except that paragraph in which Mayor Gaynor says: "I was not a bit afraid to die if that was God's will of me. I said to myself just as well now as a few years from now. No one who contemplates the immensity of Almighty God, and of his universe and his works, and realizes what an atom he is in it all, can fear to die in this flesh, yea, even though it were true that he is to be dissolved forever into the infinity of matter and mind from which he came." In the latter part of the letter, and apropos of the impression that its writer had the moment he was shot—namely, that the assault was probably made as the result of the anonymous threats he had been receiving and the vile newspaper abuse to which he had been subjected—Mayor Gaynor, through a simple and calm statement of this matter, presents a terrible indictment against mendacious journalism. Most intelligent people know that Mayor Gaynor held, and was advised by counsel, that he had no power as Mayor to forbid the exhibition of pictures of the Reno prize-fight. Action to prevent this had to be sought in another direction. Intelligent people also know that Mayor Gaynor is one of the last men on earth to have any sympathy with brutal exhibitions of any sort. Nevertheless, one of the Hearst newspapers (to quote a single instance of this offensive application of yellow journalism) printed a cartoon of the Mayor entitled "The Barker," in which he was represented as standing outside a prize-fight ring, dressed as a ruffian, and urging people to come in and see the sport. Even lower than this was the refusal of one newspaper to

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retract a statement that the Mayor had told an officer of the Christian Endeavor Society, who had urged him to stop the pictures, that he "was a fool, and was sent by fools," although the officers of the Christian Endeavor Society had promptly denied the statement. There is just one effective remedy against such journalistic atrocities, and that is such a revulsion of public taste and public feeling as will ostracize and drive out its perpetrators. Mayor Gaynor points out that this kind of thing is in absolute defiance of the criminal law, and that by it New York journalism has been brought to the lowest depths of degradation. We hope that others will urge the Grand Jury and the District Attorney to do their duty in such cases, and that the result may justify Mayor Gaynor's declaration that "the time is at hand when these journalistic scoundrels have got to stop or get out, and I am ready now to do my share to that end." Ultimately, however, the best hope for improvement lies in his further declaration that "if decent people would refuse to look at such newspapers, the thing would right itself at once."

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

France has been celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the organization of the Government of National Defense. On September 4, 1870, was born the third French Republic, with General Trochu as its chief executive. To be sure, it was only a government of national defense and not a republic in the sense which we know it to have been under Thiers and his successors. But popular rule in a comprehensive sense had begun. The Commune—the expression of the passion of a few demagogues and agitators in temporary power—had collapsed, and had given place to the expression of all France for law and order. As has been well said, the Republic had to struggle with a temper throughout France bred not only by the humiliations of the Franco-German War and by the communistic ebullitions following it, but also by a century of revolutions. The temper was all the more stubborn because most Frenchmen realized that their revolutions had been more or less inevitable. Certainly this was true of the first, that of 1789; and when, in 1792, the Monarchy was finally overthrown and the First Republic came into existence, there came a feeling which was never to die away—that self-rule must somehow replace the old oppression. This persisted, though France was to come under the domination of an Empire in 1804, and of a restored Bourbon King in 1814. Some progress was made by the Orleans monarch after 1830, and more might have been made by the Second Republic, which came into being in 1848—that year of revolutions for all Europe. Alas that it must have been followed by the Second Empire in 1852, good as that Empire was in many ways! In 1870, however, there came an expression of French feeling which has endured to this day. It is, of course, an expression of republican, of democratic, France protesting against monarchical rule. But we do not always realize that it is also a characteristically French expression in the sense that the present government, like the three monarchies and the two empires, is very centralized. Indeed, the present government—liberal and modern as it certainly is—may be said to be the logical successor of the close centralization developed by Louis XIV and remodeled by Napoleon. As opposed, therefore, to the federated system in vogue in Switzerland and the United States, the French Republic is intensely centralized, and as such is better adapted to the peculiar character and genius of the people than would be the Swiss or the American forms. Nevertheless, the Republic has endeavored to diminish undue centralization; for instance, independent life has been granted to the provincial universities. Provincial life has recently received a new emphasis by reason of the introduction of automobiles, an industry in which France has led the world.

OLD AND NEW FRANCE

If the centralization feature is apt to escape the cursory observer, however, the feature of adaptability does not. Many present-day travelers in France remember their experiences in monarchical days when the French aristocracy was proving its real worth in many ways. Nowadays France must necessarily be different. Some of the old glamour has gone. France is not so

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picturesque a place as it used to be. But the condition of the mass of the people is enormously improved. In place of an old régime representing, it is true, the admirable education of the upper classes, we have now the more admirable education of all the classes. The Third Republic is an adaptable Government. The work of Jules Ferry, culminating in 1882 in the establishment of universal and compulsory education, has been a boon to France quite as great as that of the establishment of the Code Napoléon. The institution of economic reforms undertaken by the Republic has accentuated the development of a people more than any other frugal and thrifty. They are now the largest owners of government securities of any people in the world, and represent more individual owners of farms in proportion to the population than does any other nation. The separation of Church and State brought about largely by Waldeck-Rousseau and the abrogation of a Concordat between Church and State has delivered France from a thraldom both politically and religiously oppressive. In short, the individual member of society in France has a chance such as has never before existed for him. We have had the spectacle of two boys of lowly origin—Loubet and Fallières—rising through various ranks to the Presidency of the Republic. We should add that the foreign affairs of France have also been cleverly conducted. The France of to-day is no longer isolated. The alliance with Russia was followed by an understanding between France and Great Britain, the happy outcome being due, first of all, to the statesmanship of M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, who initiated and led to a favorable conclusion the settlement of the whole series of long-pending Anglo-French difficulties. The outcome was also largely due to Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the well-known parliamentarian. Instead of being worked up as many such international understandings have been, this was emphatically an approaching of two peoples. Bodies of French members of Parliament visited London, and English members of Parliament came to Paris. This fraternization of two racially opposed peoples had never been seen before, and coincided with the drawing together of the respective Governments. French prestige abroad has been further heightened by colonial advance, such as the annexation of Madagascar, for example, and also in the recent Moroccan incident. These triumphs of internal and external politics constitute the Third Republic's enduring title to fame. In America, where, more than in any other country, there is an appreciation of French chivalry, the historic friendship begun a century and a quarter ago gives point to the wishes by the Republic of America for long life and prosperity to the Republic of France.

INJUNCTIONS AGAINST ENGLISH TRADE UNIONS

Labor politics in England have taken on a new aspect since Parliament adjourned, in consequence of the issue of many injunctions against the trade unions. Twelve of the larger trade unions affiliated with the Labor Representation Committee have been enjoined in the courts from using any of their funds for political purposes. Twelve injunctions had been issued up to the end of August. It is probable that the number of injunctions will have been increased before Parliament reassembles in November and the Government makes its long-deferred announcement as to the policy it will adopt to aid the unions at this crisis in their history. All these injunctions follow and are based on the judgment of the House of Lords in what is known as the Osborne case—the case in which Walter Victor Osborne, a porter at one of the London stations of the Great Eastern Railway Company, asked that the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants be restrained from spending any of its funds or making levies on its members for political purposes. The final decision of the House of Lords adverse to the union was handed down in December, 1909. It was at once realized that this judgment would change radically the conditions under which many of the British trade unions have attained, since 1868, a political position entirely distinctive among the labor organizations of Europe. Whether these unions might maintain such a position by means of voluntary subscriptions from their members seems to be a matter for speculation. Early

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in the recent session the Labor members introduced a bill to give the unions the right to use their funds as they had been doing for over forty years previous to the Osborne judgment. It was not possible, however, to carry this bill beyond the first reading stage, owing to the pressure of legislation due to the beginning of the new reign. Realizing this, the Labor members attempted to carry a resolution affirming the right of the unions to use their funds as had been done. Such a resolution would have been of only academic value. One practical purpose, however, was to test the feeling of the House of Commons, and another to elicit from the Government some statement of policy. A way out of the difficulty might be the adoption of the practice with which we in America are familiar, of paying legislators out of the public treasury. During the Parliamentary recess, therefore, there have been parleyings between the representatives of the Committee and the chief Liberal whip; and from these it would seem that the Government is disposed to end the crisis in the Labor movement by the introduction of a bill providing for the payment of all members of the House of Commons, and making returning officers' fees and expenses at Parliamentary elections also a charge upon the Imperial Treasury. But while the Asquith Government has a majority of over a hundred in the House of Commons, there are scarcely seventy Liberal peers in the House of Lords; and a bill for the payment of members is just the kind of measure that would be rejected by the overwhelming Conservative majority in the upper house. Even could the Government guarantee the passage through both houses of a bill for the payment of members, such a measure would not meet the crisis that has arisen in the trade union world. The local trade unions contribute to the maintenance of the trades councils in all the industrial centers. These labor councils take part in municipal elections and in the election of poor-law guardians. The trade unions also send delegates to the Trade Unions Congress, where for more than forty years political questions affecting labor have regularly been discussed. With payment of members and election expenses both made a charge on the national treasury, the unions would still be in a worse position as regards corporate action than they were before the Osborne judgment, and their leaders are asserting that the unions will be content with nothing less than the re-establishment of the state of affairs which existed from 1868 to 1909.

MONTENEGRO A KINGDOM

The Principality of Montenegro has now become the Kingdom of Montenegro. It may be asked, "Why add another to the Balkan kingdoms?" Perhaps it does seem unnecessary. But if there are to be any Balkan kingdoms at all, Montenegro has a first-class claim, because, of all the Balkan states, it is the only one which for centuries has upheld unbroken its independence of Turkey. The Montenegrin fastnesses have always been independent, but in 1697 Danilo Petrovic finally and permanently liberated Montenegro ("the Black Mountain") from the Turks and established himself in his high mountain land on the shores of the Adriatic as both spiritual and temporal ruler. Until about half a century ago his successors retained the theocratic power; in one form, however, it still persists, as the bishops are appointed by the monarch. These bishops, together with the vast majority of Montenegrins, belong to the Greek Orthodox Church, Roman Catholicism as well as Mohammedanism having few adherents. The Petrovic family is represented to-day by Nicholas I, proclaimed King on the fiftieth anniversary of his succession as reigning Prince. Following the gallant espousal of national rights in the Balkans by Gladstone and others, the European Powers in 1878 recognized the independence of certain Balkan states, among them Montenegro. Montenegro was not made a kingdom, however, for it was then supposed that it might ultimately unite with Servia, as the Montenegrins belong almost entirely to the Servian branch of the Slav race. But, though Montenegro's population and area are small compared with Servia, the Montenegrin mountaineers are, like the Swiss, fiercely independent even of racial affinity in the assertion of their political rights. Besides, they are still separated from Servia by Austrian and Turkish

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territory. Jealous of outside interference, the Montenegrins have been content with the internal government of their ruler, "Nikita," as they affectionately call him. For half a century he has sat under the great tree in front of his palace and personally dispensed justice. Though this very personal rule had been recognized as just, yet the Prince's advancing years, and the desirability of insuring the future to his people, led him, five years ago, to grant to them a Constitution, establishing Montenegro as a hereditary constitutional monarchy with popular representation through a national Skupshtina, or parliament, an assembly to be convoked yearly, with members elected by universal suffrage. So far as education is concerned, the new King has also deserved well of his people, for elementary schools are supported by the Government, and education is compulsory and free. In addition, Nicholas has established modern courts, for which there is less occasion than in any of the neighboring countries, for crime in general is rare in Montenegro. The King's fiftieth anniversary as reigning Prince was celebrated not only by Montenegrins but also by delegations from the neighboring countries of Albania, Servia, Dalmatia, and Italy, the Italian delegation being headed by King Victor Emmanuel and the beautiful and popular Queen Helena, the latter a daughter of King Nicholas.

LITERATURE OF CRIME IN RUSSIA

The great wave of common crime which has rolled over Russia since the close of the Japanese War is generally attributed, by Government officials and the reactionary press, to the lawlessness of the revolutionists—all of whom are assumed to be terrorists—and to the universal demoralization caused by their teachings, their "expropriations," and their murders. By the revolutionists, on the other hand, it is ascribed mainly to the arbitrary violence of the officials, the demoralizing influence of mismanaged prisons, and the unjust condemnation of tens of thousands of persons to exile, penal servitude, or death. Without attempting to fix or apportion the responsibility for the general disregard of property and personal rights in Russia, we may point out the existence of a cause of crime to which attention has never been directly called either by the Government or by its enemies, and that is the unrestricted circulation of criminal literature. In connection with the recent exhibition of books and periodicals in St. Petersburg, the Department of Press Affairs compiled, for the information of visitors, a statistical classification of all the books published in the Russian Empire in the year 1909. From this classification it appears that, in point of circulation, the literature of crime takes fourth place (after schoolbooks, almanacs, and tracts), with 585 separate titles and 8,981,520 copies. The books which make up this immense class are all intended for circulation among the peasants, are sold at an average price of three cents each, and are collectively known to the Russian book trade as "Pinkerton stories." They may be described as flimsy "penny dreadfuls," whose paper covers are embellished with cheap colored pictures of crime or the instruments of crime, and whose contents may be inferred from their titles, some of which are: "A Nest of Criminals," "The Man with Three Fingers," "The Bloody Altar," "The Revenge of the Escaped Convict," "The Corpse of the Gold-Seeker," "The Bloody Pavilion," "The Two-Footed Wolf," "A Mysterious Crime," "The Bloody Talisman," "The Church Robber," "Modern Inquisitors," "Kidnappers of Girls," "The Incendiary," "A Sect of Murderers," "Secret Bullets," "Lynch Law," and "The Manufacture of Counterfeit Money." It is a noteworthy fact that the sale of these books is almost as great as the sale of cheap popular almanacs, and the latter, of course, go into most of the reading peasant families throughout the Empire. The abnormal prevalence of common crime in a country where nearly nine million cheap books of this sort are sold every year to ignorant and morally undisciplined peasants is not a phenomenon that should excite surprise or that should be difficult to explain. Government officials in Russia are inclined to resent criticisms and advice from other countries, but it is impossible not to suggest to them that if they would extend their press censorship to such books as "The Two-Footed Wolf,"

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"The Church Robber," "Kidnappers of Girls," "The Revenge of the Escaped Convict," and "The Manufacture of Counterfeit Money," instead of punishing newspaper editors for leading articles on "Count Tolstoy's Birthday," "The Freedom Manifesto," and "The Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Milton," they would probably have less crime and less need of convict prisons, military courts, and the death penalty. They would doubtless retort, however, that the "Pinkerton stories" and the "Nick Carter stories" had their origin in the United States, and that, if we had done our duty in time, such literature never would have become one source of criminal infection in Russia. And there would be some pertinence in that reply. In Germany a society has recently been organized to discourage the publication and sale of the "Nick Carter stories" for the express reason that they increase crime, by suggestion if not by direct incitement, and have a most demoralizing influence upon the minds of young boys. A large number of publishers and booksellers have already agreed not to have anything to do with literature of the "detective" or "penny dreadful" class, and to discourage the sale of it in every way possible.

CHINA, TIBET, AND GREAT BRITAIN

It is a commonplace of observation that Asia at the present day is full of movements. Japan, China, and India are astir, and Tibet, or at least its capital, Lhasa, has similarly been passing through a period of commotion, though in the case of Tibet the moving spirit has come to the capital from without rather than from within. It will be remembered that the Indian Government, under Lord Curzon, despatched an armed political expedition in 1904 to Lhasa, the Tibetan capital, with the object of counteracting Russian intrigue and promoting trade with India. The Dalai Lama fled, though he was the spiritual head of the country and its Buddhist religion, at the approach of Colonel Younghusband, the British Commissioner, supported by a British force. In a few weeks a Convention was signed at Lhasa by Colonel Younghusband and the *de facto* rulers of Tibet. This provided for the recognition of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890, and of the Trade Regulations of 1893, subject to the amendment of the latter. It was agreed that the Tibetans should open forthwith trade-marts for British and Tibetan subjects, at Yatung (on the Sikhim-Tibet frontier), at Gyantse on the route to Lhasa, and at Gartok, to serve Upper India. By this Convention a large indemnity was to be paid to the British in seventy-five annual installments; but this amount was very soon reduced to one-third, payable in three installments, and on their payment the British occupation of the Chumbi Valley, a long slip of Tibetan territory between Sikhim and Bhutan, was to cease. The Convention also provided for the exclusion of all other foreign Powers from Tibet. The British Government has recently published a very interesting blue-book which shows the difficulties it has had to encounter in requiring the observance of the terms of this Convention. The military force was promptly withdrawn from Tibet, no permanent cession of territory by the Tibetans was demanded, no Resident at Lhasa was forced upon them. The British Government was resolved that no other Power should have any ground for interfering in Tibet. But China, as suzerain of Tibet—though her suzerainty had for many years been only too nominal—realized the situation, and deputed a high officer to investigate and conduct affairs. It was not till 1906 that an agreement between Great Britain and China, by which the latter accepted and confirmed the Lhasa Convention of 1904, was signed at Peking. The Chumbi Valley was evacuated in 1908, when the last installment of the indemnity was paid, although the effective opening of the trade-marts, for which the occupation of the valley was the guarantee, had not been secured. Revised trade regulations formed the subject of protracted negotiations, and were eventually signed in Calcutta by plenipotentiaries for Great Britain and China and a Tibetan delegate.

THE PRESENT SITUATION IN TIBET

The Dalai Lama, a fugitive from Tibet, has returned to Lhasa, for which a new Chinese Resident had already started. The Lama reached Lhasa

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towards the end of 1909, after an absence of five and a half years. His stay there was brief. On the arrival of Chinese soldiers and in consequence of the treatment of the Tibetans and the bloodshed which ensued, he again escaped and made for India, to seek the support of the Indian Government, from whose force he had fled in 1904. He was courteously received by Lord Minto, the Viceroy, at Calcutta, and allowed to take up his residence at the hill station of Darjiling. The blue-book shows that the British Government was satisfied that China was actively making her suzerainty over Tibet effective, a change which made it necessary to consider how British-Indian relations, both commercial and political, with Tibet, and the relations between both India and China and the three frontier States of Nepal, Sikhim, and Bhutan, would be affected by it. With Bhutan the Indian Viceroy made a fresh treaty on the creation of a new Maharaja of that State, and took over the charge of its external relations. The Chinese Government gave assurances that all the obligations of the Conventions affecting Tibet will be scrupulously observed. China has also been informed, however, that the British Government cannot allow any administrative changes in Tibet to affect or prejudice the integrity of the Nepal, Sikhim, and Bhutan States, and has been urged not to locate any large Chinese force on or near the borders of those States and India. As these three States lie south of the Himalayas, they are naturally under the protection of the Indian Government, and that Government is prepared to protect their interests and rights. The Dalai Lama has been told that the British Government will not interfere between the Tibetans and China, but that such steps will be taken by his Majesty's Government to enforce the Anglo-Tibetan and Anglo-Chinese Conventions as may be considered desirable. As a practical outcome, the Indian Government will concern itself only with questions of trade with Tibet, abstaining from all interference with the internal administration of that country; the Dalai Lama has been ousted from his spiritual position and from Tibet, and China is in course of making her position as suzerain in Tibet stronger and more effective.

A CONFERENCE ON MORAL AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

At Sagamore Beach, in southern Massachusetts, was held, a few weeks ago, the first of a probably annual series of conferences on the "Moral and Religious Training of the Young." The subject drew a large and representative attendance. Dr. Francis E. Clark, President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, declared, in opening the Conference, that the descendants of the Pilgrims must seek to regain the educational ideals which they had tried to establish, and which, in a measure, we have lost. Dr. George H. Martin, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, regarded the weak points of our educational system as the country school and the high school. The great majority of high school teachers had neither the knowledge nor the experience for dealing with the new problems. But he believed that boys and girls leaving the grammar school have a higher moral standard than is common in the business and social circles which they enter. In the normal schools the training was distinctly religious, and, on the whole, the influence of the public schools was making for righteousness. Dr. H. Sterling Pomeroy, of Boston, spoke from a physician's standpoint on "High School Dangers and Dissipations"—noting the four years of the school course as critical for the formation of moral and religious character, and sharply reprobating high school dances as introducing girls to some young men unfit to associate or dance with them. Professor Amos R. Wells, of Boston, reported that of one hundred and ninety replies from teachers to the question, "Do you approve of secret societies in high schools?" all but five were an emphatic *No*. They tended toward immorality, and should be abolished. Professor Anthony, of Bates College, Maine, held that the schools and colleges are essentially religious. What immorality appears in them indicates thoughtlessness in sport more than rooted depravity. There would be less of it

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were there less intrusion into college and school affairs and sports by a prying, sensation-mongering press. The Rev. Dr. Gifford, of Brookline, thought that morality and religion should be taught as well as grammar and mathematics. "Whatever is essential to the life of the State should be taught by the State in her own schools." Mr. Denis A. McCarthy, of the "Sacred Heart Review," declared that it was "impossible to teach religion in the public schools" because of the variety of creeds, and that the only practical solution of the problem is by Church schools, such as Catholics maintain at a cost, last year, of $36,000,000. Out of this inveterate deadlock there is but one way. A sharp distinction must be made between religion and *a* religion, between religion unspecialized and any special form of religion—as Calvinism or Catholicism. The Conference, in a resolution, stood for religion as a life in dutiful recognition of God, in fraternal relations with men, and in expectation of a life hereafter determined by the life led here. Religion thus unspecialized is recognized by the State, whose Constitution prohibits State support of any special form of it.

FREE CHRISTIANITY AT BERLIN

The World Congress of Free Christianity and Religious Progress, which met at Berlin August 6–10, drew together over two thousand registered members of more than twenty nations and belonging to nearly forty religious bodies, Jews and Roman Catholics among them. Several hundred Unitarians and others came from Great Britain and the United States. A welcome at Cologne and a mass-meeting there prolonged till midnight preceded the reception at Berlin in the noble Kaisersaal. At half-past eight the next morning the largest theater in the University was crowded to hear Professor Harnack on "The Double Gospel in the New Testament"—the Teaching of Jesus and the Teaching about Jesus. On that and the following evening large audiences in different parts of the city listened to addresses by men and women on various relations of religion to social life. On the intervening Sunday afternoon the Jerusalem Church, on the Lindenstrasse, was crowded for united worship. The three days following were given up to addresses in which the German universities were represented by distinguished men, who held their hearers till near midnight, day after day. Among these Professor Titius, of Göttingen, discussed "The Rights and Limits of Evolution in Ethics," insisting that evolutionism is tenable only in conjunction with an idealistic conception of the world. Professor Troeltsch, of Heidelberg, spoke on the question "Is a Free Christianity Possible?"—affirming that a great religious development is near, and that the permanence of European culture is linked with the vital principles of Christianity. Hearers lacking in the gift of tongues were helped in many instances by brief synopses printed in three languages. Among the addresses given in English were those of Rabbi Hirsch, of Chicago, and Mr. Claude Montefiore, of London, on the relation of Reformed Judaism to liberal religion; by Professor Bacon, of Yale, on "The Theological and Practical Issues of New Testament Criticism;" and by the Rev. T. Rhondda Williams, of Brighton, England, on "The Deeper Spiritual Unity." The "Sympathies between Different Religious Communions" were exhibited in addresses by Dr. Paul Sabatier, of Paris; Signor Romolo Murri, of Rome, an excommunicated "Modernist;" Japanese, Hindus, and others. The ultra-conservative German press inveighed against the Congress as a body of destructives hostile to Christianity. An impartial outsider remarked the devout spirit which characterized most of its proceedings and the brotherliness which prevailed amidst all differences of view. After five stimulating days came pilgrimages to the graves of Luther and Melanchthon at Wittenberg, and of Goethe and Schiller at Weimar, where a fine address by Professor Eucken, of Jena, declared for a sound idealism, exercised in freedom and corrected by experience, as a necessity for mental satisfaction. The finale was reached amidst the memorials of Luther at Eisenach, in singing his grand hymn, "A mighty fortress is our God." Inaugurated by Unitarians in Boston in 1900, these Congresses have

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become increasingly attractive to members of other religious bodies.

A MOVEMENT FOR SOCIALIZING CHRISTIANITY

On the 16th of last June, in the ancient French city of Besançon, some two hundred and fifty men and women of seven nationalities formed an International Federation of Social Christianity, and drew up a Declaration of Principles, religious, political, and economic. This Declaration is to be sent to all bodies of Social Christians and Christian Socialists in Protestant Europe and America, with the invitation to send delegates to the first Congress of the Federation, to be held in 1912, probably at Basle, Switzerland. Leaders of thought on the Continent have come to realize that, in the words of Professor Ragaz, of Zurich, "in every country there are utterly unrelated groups of men and women occupied with the same thoughts, studying the same problems, and seized with the same enthusiasm, whose hope and joy is the kingdom of God on earth." The call summoned all such to meet with the intent to discover "whether or not it is possible to form an international union of those who believe in the power of the Christian religion to cure the ills of society." In response to this appeal came large delegations from Switzerland, while England was represented by William Ward, President of the Union of Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Brotherhoods of half a million workingmen. Numerous delegates came from Belgium, where Christian Socialism has been strong since Laveleye's time, and from Alsace; but, with the exception of the latter group, none from Germany. Sympathetic greetings were, however, sent by the Evangelical Social Congress and the Church Social Congress of that Empire. The majority of those present were, naturally, from France, and included the economist Charles Gide, Treasurer of the University of Paris; Paul Passy, Professor of Philology at the Sorbonne and leader of the Christian Socialists of France; Raoul Allier, a prominent writer on economic subjects; M. de Boyve, employer of labor on a large scale, leader in the great movement for co-operative industry, and founder, twenty-five years ago, of the Federation of Co-operative Societies of France; Pastor Louis Comte, President of the French Protestant Association for the Study of Moral and Social Questions with a View to Action; and Pastor Gounelle, editor of the monthly review "Le Christianisme Social," protagonist in every effort for bringing the practical side of the religion of Christ to the people of France. "Around these leaders," writes Professor Ragaz in his magazine "Neue Wege," "were grouped a circle of men and women who in all theological freedom go hand in hand." This spirit, indeed, has from the first animated the Association for the Study of Moral and Social Questions, and it was the closing words of an address, "Why Are We Social Christians?" given in 1908 before that body by Pastor Gounelle, which gave the impulse that resulted in the Federation formed last June. The times, it is urged, demand that all Christians unite to proclaim, first, the right of all men to *integral salvation*, therefore to a normal material, intellectual, moral, and spiritual existence—that is, to food, air, water, health, information, education, knowledge, beauty, freedom of conscience, consolation, conversion, eternal life; second, the duty of saving others, the universal duty of working for the realization of this integral salvation, of which the old Bible and modern science present an ideal at once social and spiritual. The Declaration put forth at Besançon was not a platform. It was simply "a decided expression of a determination to view the world as the Kingdom of God." With all its imperfections it has the supreme merit of having brought people together. "The International Federation is founded," wrote Élie Gounelle, with a burst of irrepressible joy, in his review, which appeared four days later. "We are no longer isolated! Great things are preparing! German Social Christianity, American Social Christianity, the one more speculative, the other more practical, will easily find a way to federate themselves with us." "Christianity will become social," Pastor Gouth had said in his report before the recent meeting of the Association for the Study of Moral and Social Questions, "or it will cease to be, for the present generation will have none of it."

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SHOULD THE PANAMA CANAL BE FORTIFIED?

It is announced—and we are authorized to say that the announcement correctly represents the President's views—that the President is in favor of fortifying the Panama Canal; that he has always been in favor of its fortification ever since his early connection with it as Secretary of War; that he believes that there is nothing in the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty inconsistent with such fortification; that, on the contrary, that treaty both implicitly and explicitly recognizes the right of the United States to fortify it; that Colonel Goethals, who is in charge of the construction of the Canal, is in thorough sympathy with the President's views on this subject, and that in the construction of the Canal he has in mind facilities for its future fortification.

The Outlook agrees with the President's policy in this respect, which was the policy of his predecessor. The grounds for this policy will best appear from a brief historical statement. For neutralization and non-fortification are not the same. And non-fortification of the present Canal has at no time been entertained as a policy by our Government. It is one of the disadvantages of the complete separation between the executive and legislative branches of the Government that it gives encouragement to absolute Congressional non-continuity of thought and policy. The Executive, with the consent of the Senate, will negotiate a treaty, and that treaty will be carried out, and a few years later, not only newspapers and individual citizens, but even members of Congress, especially of the lower branch of Congress, will seem to forget everything connected with what has been assumed by the Nation itself to be a well-settled and well-thought-out policy, and will start in to reverse it.

The first Hay-Pauncefote treaty provided that the Panama Canal should not be fortified, and that its neutrality should be guaranteed by various European Powers. The Senate, by an overwhelming vote, and with the cordial approbation of practically the entire country, amended the treaty by striking out both these provisions. It was then argued, and, as we believe, convincingly, that to invite the European Powers to guarantee the neutrality of the Canal was to invite the official violation of the Monroe Doctrine, and definitely to establish on American shores European military Powers with the right guaranteed to interfere in American affairs. Moreover, the complete failure of a similar effort to control Egypt and the Suez Canal in the interest of civilization, a scheme which broke down so absolutely as to render it necessary for England to herself assume the burden of managing Egypt and policing the Canal, was a sufficient warning against our repeating the experiment that had failed. Still further, the Senators and public men who opposed the treaty in its unamended form pointed out that we had no right as a Nation to leave in the hands of others the control in war time of the Canal, when such control might be vital to our own interests. It was argued that if we undertook the enormous expense of digging the Canal and managing it, it was not merely an absurdity, but a criminal absurdity, to refrain from seeing that it was not managed against our own interests, and that of course we should fortify it; that, while guaranteeing its absolute neutral use by all nations in times of peace, and while guaranteeing that it should not be used by one nation as against another in time of war, we should keep it under our own control, so that it should not only not be used against us, but also should enable us to have one fleet instead of two fleets for use in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans at any and all times. This was—indeed is—one of the prime reasons for its existence. The argument was that the right to fortify the Canal and to use it in our own defense was an elemental right, like that of self-defense; that, of course, there was not the slightest need of putting this in any treaty; but there was imperative need of eliminating its *denial* from any treaty.

The Senate amendments were carried. After the lapse of some time Secretary Hay and Ambassador Pauncefote produced another draft of the treaty which practically embodied the Senate amendments, and struck out the provisos to which objection had been made. Before submitting this treaty to the Senate, the

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then President, Mr. Roosevelt, categorically inquired, both of Mr. Hay and the Ambassador, if the striking out of the objectionable provisos was clearly understood to carry by implication the right of the United States to fortify the Canal and to control it for its own defense in time of war, or when war impended; and the President submitted the treaty only on the assurance that of course the abolition of the objecting paragraphs meant, and could only mean, the acceptance of the view upon which the President insisted. This bit of inside history happens to be within the personal ken of the editors of The Outlook, but it is mentioned merely as casting a side-light on the event, and not as having any importance, because the facts speak for themselves. The treaty was, in effect, rejected until the objectionable clauses were struck out, and was ratified on the ground, openly and repeatedly taken, that, with the clauses struck out, the United States obtained the right to fortify the Canal, the duty to police it, and the further right to control it for its own benefit if menaced by war. This right was further explicitly recognized by the clause that the United States shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the Canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder. To suppose that England, while holding Egypt, would permit the Suez Canal to be used by a hostile fleet against the interest of Egypt is an absurdity; but it is not quite so great an absurdity as to suppose that, after building with American money and by American enterprise the Panama Canal, and after having assumed the full monetary and other responsibility of repairing it, of policing it, of securing the health of the Canal Zone, and in every way taking care of it, the United States is then to turn over the real control of the Canal to foreign Powers, to assume a secondary position, and to trust to what has in the past so often turned out to be the veriest broken reed, a general international agreement of amity, to protect its vital interest in time of war.

It ought always to be regarded as a matter of primary National obligation that the Nation keep its promises; it is always wrong for the Nation to make a promise which cannot be kept and ought not to be kept when the need for breaking it arises. As political candidates ought not to be asked to promise the impossible because to make such promises puts a premium upon intellectual dishonesty in the candidates, as the Nation ought not to pass sweeping resolutions for unqualified and universal arbitration looking towards a hoped-for millennium of international peace, with the absolute certainty that the Nation would instantly disregard its resolutions in case a concrete matter affecting its own vital interests and its elemental duties should arise, so it should refuse to enter into any treaty obligation which it is morally certain would be disregarded under the stress and strain of war.

In time of war any Administration would be derelict to its duty which failed instantly to prevent the Canal from being used by an enemy, and which failed to use it in the interest and for the protection of the United States. Since such a course would have to be pursued immediately upon the outbreak of war, it would be an iniquity for the Nation in time of peace explicitly or implicitly to promise the reverse.

We said that we would leave Cuba, and do what we could to make Cuba an independent nation. We kept our word. Forced again to interfere in Cuba, we still treated the word as a continuing obligation, and kept it. Wisely, we refused to make any such promise in the Philippines, and in the Philippines it could not have been kept. England, unfortunately for itself, adopted the opposite policy in Egypt. She promised definitely to get out of Egypt. It was a thoroughly unwise promise to make. It would be infinitely to the harm of Egypt, of England, and of civilization if it were kept. But no small part of England's difficulty in Egypt arises from the fact that this foolish promise was made; and that, while it would be a great wrong to keep it, the fact of having made it puts England in the wrong when assailed for having failed to fulfill the promise.

The Canal Zone is United States territory. The Canal itself is, to all intents, a part of the coast line of the United States. We may well agree that all nations may use it for peaceful transit on equal terms; but we have no right to agree that a nation at war with us may

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use it in attacking us; and, if such an agreement were made, no Administration could or would keep the agreement. It is inconceivable that, had the Panama Canal been in existence during the Spanish War, the United States would have allowed a Spanish fleet to pass through it for the purpose of attacking our Pacific coast. Nor has the Nation any right, by a policy of fatuous optimism, to prohibit itself from preventing the use of the Canal by a foreign Power, if the attempt should ever be made so to use it with hostile intent.

In view of the fact that it is only between England and the United States that any serious controversy can arise over the American policy of fortification, the attitude of the London "Spectator" is significant. The "Spectator," which reflects the most intelligent opinion in Great Britain on public questions, thinks that "armed control of the Canal by the United States is the simplest solution of the difficulty, not only for the United States, but for the whole world."

WILL THERE BE WAR IN THE FAR EAST?

Students of world conditions cannot ignore the belief in certain quarters in Europe and the Far East that war is probable before many years, and that the first clash is likely to come between the United States and Japan. Of course most prophecies of this kind belong in the category of thoughts which are fathered by a wish. Men who fear and dislike the Japanese are eager to see some nation fight her.

If war were caused only by rational considerations, we might promptly and emphatically reply that there would be no war at all. The peaceful intentions of the United States are well known. In spite of their National swagger and high temper, the American people are not disposed to rush into actual hostilities. Moreover, every sensible man knows that, while we have a splendid navy, our army is too small to be a serious factor against the disciplined troops of a first-class power. Putting rifles into the hands of clerks, farmers, and mechanics does not make an effective force in this age of the world. In our Civil War there were volunteers on both sides. In the Spanish-American War we fought a decrepit, rotten nation. It would be quite another matter to contend against a really formidable power. Our population and resources and our ocean-wide distance from other nations are so great that we could easily defend our home territory against any invader; but we could do little in offensive operations where any war of the first magnitude would probably be conducted, and the first thing that would happen to us would be the loss of the Philippine Islands, and probably the Hawaiian Islands.

Many Americans have "the valor of ignorance," which boastfully imagines that we could whip the world; but intelligent men know better. They understand that war could bring to us absolutely nothing that we want and only things that we do not want. We venture the assertion that no other nation in the world is less likely to declare war upon any other nation. The ambitions of the people of the United States are not military. We not only lack an army capable of foreign aggression, but we have not the slightest intention of developing one. The only real danger of trouble with Japan lies in our irresponsible mobs and demagogues, and if we can keep them from exasperating beyond endurance the proud and sensitive Japanese, there is not likely to be trouble. A suggestion that any considerable number of respectable Americans cherish hostile sentiments against the Japanese would be greeted with derision anywhere in the United States, except possibly in a few local communities on the Pacific coast where the competition of Japanese immigrants has become serious, for the white and yellow laborer do not live on the same scale and cannot mix readily. The attitude of the American people, as a whole, is one of real friendliness toward Japan.

Japan does not desire war, for the reason that she wants time to pay the heavy war debt which she is already carrying, to develop her internal manufactures and foreign trade, to carry out her programme in Korea, Manchuria, and Formosa, and, in general, to strengthen the position which she has already won. She knows that she has a formidable enemy in Russia; that it will be no easy

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task to bring the twelve millions of Koreans into a condition where they would remain quiet in the event of another war; and that the Chinese are increasingly jealous of her. She is not disposed to make another enemy of the United States. Americans were long in coming to the conclusion that they ought to have the Hawaiian Islands, and it would not be surprising if in time the Japanese come to feel that, for similar reasons, they ought to have the Philippines. But the conditions are not exactly parallel, for the Hawaiian Islands did not belong to another friendly nation, and the ruling class was composed of men of our own blood and speech who had been seeking annexation for many years. Whatever deeper causes might have led in time to annexation, the immediate cause was pressure from the islands themselves, to which our Government, after much hesitation, finally yielded. The Philippine Islands are as alien to Japan in both government and people as Hongkong, and could be taken only by force in a great war. Japan has no notion of taking them in that way.

Despite their martial spirit, the Japanese are not as eager to fight other nations as their critics allege. Japan has had comparatively few foreign wars. She did not begin hostilities against Russia until she had been humiliated and endangered and goaded for years in ways that no Western Power would have tolerated. Japan fought Russia only as a last resort, after every other means had been exhausted and all the world saw that war was inevitable. But when she did begin, she continued in a fashion which should make other nations think twice before pushing her into war again.

Large significance should be given to the opinions of American missionaries resident in Japan. They are in a position to know the attitude of the people. At the semi-centennial celebration of Protestant Missions in Japan, last October, the appended resolution was unanimously adopted by the large and representative number of missionaries who were present:

> While the Government and people of Japan have maintained a general attitude of cordial friendship for the United States, there has sprung up in some quarters of the latter country a spirit of distrust of Japan. There have issued from the sensational press such exaggerated and even false rumors concerning the "real" and "secret" purpose of Japan as to arouse suspicion that even war was not unlikely—a suspicion that was largely dispelled by the cordial welcome given by Japan in the fall of 1908 to the American fleet and the delegation of business men from the Pacific coast.
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> Both in connection with the embarrassing situation created by the proposed legislation in California regarding Japanese residents and the attendance of Japanese children in the public schools, and in connection with the problem of Japanese immigration into the United States, many articles appeared in the American sensational papers, revealing profound ignorance of Japan and creating anti-Japanese sentiment. In spite of this irritation, the press and the people of Japan, as a whole, maintained a high degree of self-control. Nevertheless, they were often reported as giving vent to belligerent utterances and making belligerent plans. Trivial incidents were often seized on and exaggerated.
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> In this day of extensive and increasing commingling of races and civilizations, one of the prime problems is the maintenance of amicable international relations. Essential to this are not only just and honest dealings between governments, but also, as far as practicable, the prevention as well as the removal of race jealousy and misunderstanding between the peoples themselves. Indispensable for this purpose is trustworthy international news. False, or even exaggerated, reports of the customs, beliefs, or actions of other nations are fruitful causes of contempt, ill will, animosity, and even war. If libel on an individual is a grave offense, how much more grave is libel on a nation?
>
> Therefore, we American missionaries residing in Japan would respectfully call the attention of lovers of international peace and good will to the above-mentioned facts and considerations, and would urge the importance of receiving with great caution any alleged news from Japan of an inflammatory or belligerent nature; and of seeking to educate public opinion in the United States so that, in regard to foreign news, it will cultivate the habit of careful discrimination.

France has no discoverable reason for inciting hostilities in the Far East. She already has large colonial possessions in southern Asia, and apparently feels that she can get what more she wants without fighting for it. Germany and Great Britain both require peace in order to carry out their ambitions in the Far East, which are now distinctly commercial.

The most serious menace is Russia. No one who understands that Empire believes for a moment that it will permanently accept the results of the late war with Japan. All the reasons which led to

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it exist in undiminished force and are intensified by the rage and chagrin of defeat. The factor which now compels peace is the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Neither Russia nor any other nation is likely to begin hostilities which would have to be conducted against two such nations. But that alliance expires August 12, 1915, and no one knows whether it will be renewed. The English writer Mr. B. F. Putnam Weale is so sure of a coming conflict that he entitled one of his books "The Truce in the Far East," and he declares: "It is quite vain to suppose that the war has accomplished anything more than the destruction of Russian naval power in the Far East for a period of fifteen years, and the establishment of Japan, at a cost out of all proportion with the result attained, as a military power. Were it not for the alliance with Great Britain, which expires in nine short years, Russia would be in a far better position than she has ever been to wage war." The internal troubles of Russia seem more likely to encourage war than to discourage it, for it is an old trick of a jeopardized ruling party to involve the nation in a foreign war in the hope of diverting attention from revolutionists and uniting the people in defense of the fatherland. Meantime Russia is making Vladivostok impregnable, strengthening her hold upon northern Manchuria, developing its agriculture and flour mills so that it can furnish abundant food supplies, and increasing the facilities of the Trans-Siberian Railway so that it can transport troops and munitions of war more rapidly than in 1905.

The unsettled condition of China also begets uncertainty. It is impossible to foresee what may result from the conflicting forces which are operating there and the ambitions of rival nations to secure predominating influence. The upheaval of society, the surging currents and counter-currents of a new era, the growing anti-foreign feeling, and the widening chasm between the conservative and progressive classes, involve portentous possibilities. Whether China can pass through this period of transition without revolution and without embroiling herself with other Powers no one can tell.

White nations have frequently warred to obtain more territory, or to resent slights upon what they were pleased to term their national honor, or because, like individuals, they simply got mad. History makes it painfully apparent, therefore, that the possibility of war is always with us. Fortunately, the influences which make for peace are strong, especially among the English-speaking peoples, and, we may add, the German-speaking peoples too, for Germany, although the greatest military power in the world to-day, wants trade and colonies, not war. Fortunately, too, the increasing influence of those ideas of international order, justice, and brotherhood which the Christian religion inculcates tends to diminish the probability of conflict. No less a man than Mr. Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, has recently said that the jarring contact of many nations in the Far East to-day imperatively calls for the strengthening of that kind of foreign missionary work which is to-day a highly important influence in smoothing that contact, in allaying irritation, and in creating those conditions of international good will which are essential to the preservation of peace.

PROFITABLE READING FOR CRITICS

Miss Cleghorn's résumé of "Contemporary Opinions of Thackeray," in a recent issue of the "Atlantic Monthly," is profitable reading for critics and delightful reading for lovers of Thackeray, of whom there are a mighty host. Of the notable group of writers who were the novelist's contemporaries few have stood the test of envious time so well as he. He is no longer the center of a hotly contested field, as Meredith is likely to be for many a long year; nor has he had the misfortune to be taken up by a coterie of partisans and extolled at the expense of his rivals. There are those who hold that a love of "Vanity Fair" and "The Newcomes" is indubitable evidence of the possession of the literary instinct and a sound taste for good writing; and there are many who are of opinion that "Henry Esmond" is the most beautiful novel in English literature, and "Vanity Fair" the greatest; but these lovers of the novelist go about their business quietly, neither

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organizing societies for the propagation of their gospel nor berating those who differ from them. There is, on the contrary, something in the quietness of Thackeray's reputation which must strike the unbelievers as ominous. The fact is that the fight is over, if there ever was a fight over a reputation which has advanced by growth and not by conquest; and the battle is won. Thackeray has passed beyond the dust of the arena, and sits serenely among the Olympians on the further side.

There are stories of his which have only a secondary interest as fiction and need not long detain the readers of the future save for one quality—the quality of literature. If ever there was a born writer, it was Thackeray. George Eliot had command at times of a very impressive English style of almost organ-like capacity for noble music, but her letters are singularly heavy and formal in expression. It was impossible for Thackeray to touch paper without putting the stamp of literature on it. A three-line declination from his hand of an invitation to dinner had a turn of speech, a felicity of phrase, a fleeting touch of wit, that made the recipient hoard it. A big man, with a great face made curiously childlike by a broken nose, his hand had the magical deftness and lightness of the born artist. He was a prodigious worker, but there was no smell of the lamp about his garments. There are times when the stream runs low, but it never becomes stagnant. It is this captivating ease about Thackeray which all the world loves and very few understand; this quiet, pellucid, unfailing charm, which never leaves us fatigued and disillusioned, which finally established Thackeray beyond the toilers among the artists and has quietly transmuted his reputation into fame.

The other primary source of his eminence is his great-heartedness. Without deep and rich human feeling Thackeray's art, beautiful as it is, would have been shallow and hard; it is inspired by the fountain of tenderness in his heart. He was delivered from sentimentalism by his humor and his satiric sense; but his novels overflow with that quality of sentiment which is precipitated by the passage of keen observation and clear thought into the region of emotion. This man, against whom the charge of cynicism was made with wearisome frequency during his lifetime, was saved from sentimentalism only by his reverence for real emotion and his instinctive delicacy of feeling. He gives us a glimpse of the kneeling figure, but he never reports the prayer; he stands by the death-bed of the worn old man, but a beautiful dignity fills the little room as a noble spirit answers the last call with the simple loyalty of a lifetime. When one remembers how the world has wept with the professional mourners and enjoyed the grossest ecstasies of grief at the hands of those who used the emotions for dramatic effect, Thackeray's reticence and reverence seem almost his highest claim on the hearts of his readers.

And yet the "Westminster Review" could say that "his sentiment was seldom indulged," and that his pathos left "the eye unmoistened." His creed was described as both "cheerless" and "false." The fact that Harriet Martineau would not allow "Vanity Fair" in her library is immensely significant, not of Thackeray's defects, but of Miss Martineau's tragic lack of humor. A broad light is thrown on this kind of criticism of Thackeray by the remark of a delightful old lady of Exeter, quoted by Mrs. Ritchie in one of her valuable biographical introductions, who had a great regard for Thackeray but none for his work, and who reproached him for not having formed his style on Richardson's. "Where can you show me books," urged this lady, "that compare with 'Sir Charles Grandison'?" There have always been those to whom truth in art seems indecent; they want lay figures; life fills them with an apprehension of lurking immorality. When Becky Sharp was placed beside Clarissa Harlowe, it was felt that young ladies ought to be taken out of the room. "Where," said a contemporary critic, invoking the "majestic modesty" of Clarissa by way of dealing Thackeray a death-blow, "where, on paper, shall we look upon her like again?" If not on paper, certainly nowhere, for Clarissa was a lay figure, while Becky was alive to the ends of her nimble, dishonest fingers.

It is amusing to hear Mr. Whipple

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declare that "Vanity Fair" was, "on the whole," an interesting story; it reminds one of the Englishman recently quoted by the Spectator who went so far as to say that the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel was, "on the whole, rather fine." Miss Cleghorn quotes a religious periodical as pronouncing a dreadful sentence on the author of this reprehensible novel: "Woe to him who parts from his faith in mankind, and leaves us to conclude that nothing is real but folly and perfidy." And Thackeray was one of the greatest preachers of his time, as another class of critics have not been slow to point out. Lowell compared a Thackeray novel to "a Dionysius ear through which we hear the world talking," which was getting criticism out of parochial bondage with a vengeance; and Stoddard went to the heart of the matter in the happy phrase that Thackeray could not have written "Vanity Fair" "unless Eden had been shining brightly before his eyes." The fact is that Thackeray was an ingrained idealist with a wide knowledge of the world and no illusions about certain people in it, and that he was a thoroughgoing moralist who believed in integrity, honor, and kindness more than he believed in anything else. He even went so far as to say that "literary men should love their families and pay their tradesmen." Indeed, some of the artists for art's sake have declared that his morality was that of the middle classes, precisely as some politicians charged Gladstone with the appalling offense of having respect for the Nonconformist conscience.

Thackeray knew more about his work than most writers; he understood quite as well as we that the great scene between Rawdon Crawley and the Marquis of Steyne was one of the supreme achievements of English fiction; and he thought Esmond a bore! "I believe he will do me credit," he was, however, sagacious enough to add. It would be a more interesting as well as a more wholesome world if there were more Henry Esmonds in it. Were they congenitally stupid, those old-time critics who found Laura Pendennis and Ethel Newcome dull and spiritless, or were they blinded by the literary types and fashions of the hour? Miss Cleghorn's delightful essay does not make one doubt the value of criticism, but it does enforce the truth that criticism is an applied art and that everything depends on the man who applies it. It has often been practiced by men who ought to have been blacksmiths, or judges in police courts, or inmates of asylums for the blind, or by mere slaves of precedent. The first and greatest qualification of a real critic, as Goethe said, is sympathy; the key to the heart not only of humanity but of art as well.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHING

What are our Sunday-schools teaching? and, What ought they to teach? are questions answered by a correspondent on another page. I give my answer to these questions here. By comparing these two answers the reader can judge for himself how far they agree.

There are three methods of Bible teaching: Teaching *about* the Bible, teaching *from* the Bible, teaching *in* the Bible. A concrete illustration will make the difference clear.

The lesson is the Ten Commandments. One teacher discusses with his pupils such questions as, When were the Ten Commandments given: by Moses, ten or twelve centuries before Christ, or by some unknown prophet, five or six centuries before Christ? If by Moses, did he get the ideas contained in them in whole or in part from a prior Egyptian code? Which is the more correct form, the one in Deuteronomy or the one in Exodus? Or was there an earlier form from which both have been elaborated? Are we to regard the story of Sinai and the thunderings as history or myth? This I call teaching *about* the Bible.

The second teacher uses the Ten Commandments much as a preacher uses a text. He explains to his pupils, or by questioning educes from the pupils, the application of these commandments to present-day conditions. What application does the prohibition "Thou shalt have no other gods before me" have in this country, where there is no polytheism? How ought we to keep the Sabbath Day holy, and what are the more common and popular violations of the Sabbath law? Has the law "Thou shalt not steal" any appli-

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cation to boys and girls of good families who are not likely to become common thieves? This I call teaching *from* the Bible.

The third teacher gives out questions the Sunday preceding. She asks one pupil to ascertain and report what the Bible teaches upon the question whether there is one God or more than one; another pupil to report what it teaches about the Sabbath and what its historical books indicate was the way in which the people were taught to observe it; to other pupils she assigns questions as to what the sacred writers teach respecting honesty, and humanity, and chastity, and truthfulness with kindness in the use of the tongue. Perhaps she gives them references to aid them in their research. This I call teaching *in* the Bible.

The first class learns certain facts about the Bible; but nothing of its contents except that it contains two versions of the Ten Commandments. The second class learns what the teacher thinks is the meaning and what should be the modern application of the Ten Commandments, but nothing about the contents of the Bible except the teacher's interpretation of the Ten Commandments. The third class learns what the Bible writers themselves have to say about the principles contained in the Ten Commandments. There is a certain amount of the first teaching in our secular schools; a large amount of the second teaching in the churches and Sunday-schools; very little of the third method of teaching in either.

Some years ago two ladies in a Western town were coming out of a concert hall where the cantata of "Queen Esther" had been given. One was overheard saying to the other: "That was a very beautiful story; I wonder where the composer found it." And the other did not know. A few years ago I was speaking on political reform in one of the great cities of the United States. On the platform were some of the first citizens of the city. I took up the pocket Bible which I generally carry with me wherever I go, and, saying, "I have here an old book which is a favorite with me," proceeded to read Jotham's Parable of the Trees from the Book of Judges. Two gentlemen on the platform asked me what the book was from which I read the story; one of them was a judge in one of the courts of the State. A friend of mine, a teacher of geography in a large secondary school, all of whose pupils come from cultivated families and many of them from church-going families, asked her class of over fifty members if they could recall any well-known historical incident connected with Egypt. Getting no reply, she hinted at the fact that the Jews came out of Egypt, and attempted to recall to them the story of Joseph, but not one of them could give her any account of it; and one of them, franker than the rest, came to her afterwards puzzled to know what the Bible had to do with geography. Another friend of mine, a teacher, in a church Sunday-school, of a girls' class, all of whom were daughters of church-going parents and all of whom had been for some years in Sunday-school classes, asked her class why Pharaoh sought to kill Moses, and got for reply that it was at the time of the birth of Jesus, and Pharaoh attempted to put all the babies to death. To this answer all the pupils except one agreed. These various persons had possibly been taught some things *about* the Bible; probably had been taught in sermons and sermonettes a good deal *from* the Bible; but certainly they knew very little about what is *in* the Bible.

There are many Sunday-schools in which a graded system is impossible; the school is too small and the teachers are untrained; just as there are rural schools where, for similar reasons, grading is impossible. But in any Sunday-school of considerable size the ideal aimed at should be a regular graded system. The child should be promoted on examination from one class to the class above, and not promoted until he can pass the examination. The unwillingness of the teacher to lose her best pupils should not work against the education of the pupils. And at the end of the course—five, six, or seven years—the graduate should be fairly well acquainted with the contents of the Bible: the great events in the history of Israel and of the Apostolic Church; the development of the nation from the crude beginnings of a national life in Egypt to its restoration from captivity under Nehemiah; the development of the Christian Church from the Sermon on the

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Mount to the founding of the missionary churches in Asia Minor and eastern Europe; the main events in the lives of the most important Biblical characters, above all, of the lives of Jesus Christ and of Paul; the political and religious institutions of Israel; the ethical principles which underlay them; the ethical teachings of the Old Testament prophets, of Jesus Christ, and of his Apostles; and their teaching as to the nature of God and his relations both to nature and to man, involving the Biblical answer to the three fundamental questions of life: Who is God? how may we come into companionship with him? and how into harmonious and happy relations with our fellow-men?

That there are some Sunday-schools so graded, and an increasing number, we gladly recognize. The Bible Study Union Lessons led the way, and that the International course of Sunday-school lessons has at length recognized the need of such a graded system I am glad to know. That in our best Sunday-schools, and increasingly in our colleges, there is teaching not only *about* the Bible but *in* the Bible is also true. But that most of our Sunday-school teaching is still in the form of homiletical sermonettes given by lay preachers on disconnected passages of Scripture I am compelled to believe—and to regret.

The political and social principles incorporated in the Hebrew Commonwealth are very far from being "by-products of Biblical instruction more suited to a class in economics and sociology in a university than to the religious teaching of the average Sunday-school." They are very vital and very important parts of the Bible teaching. It is from the Hebrew people that we have derived our political and largely our ethical principles; and the political and ethical condition of this country would be materially more advanced than it is if the Puritan churches had kept up the instruction in those principles which constituted so large an element in the teaching of the earlier Puritans. The industries in this country will never be brought into even a tolerable condition until we recognize the fact that economics is a science of moral relations. A solution of our social problems will never be even approached until we recognize the fact that sociology is a science of moral relations. The Church should be the first to recognize this truth; the ministry should be the first to insist upon it; there is no better place to teach it than in the church and the Sunday-school; and there is no better text-book for inculcating the fundamental lessons in these moral relations than the Bible. We agree with our correspondent that "the Scriptures *principally* teach what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man." What they principally teach concerning the duty which God requires of man is that he should "do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God," and they put as much emphasis on doing justly and loving mercy as they do on walking humbly with God. We have Christ's own authority for the statement that the Second Commandment, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, is like unto the First Commandment, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart. A knowledge of what the Bible means by law and by liberty, by justice and by mercy, by honesty, humanity, chastity, and truthfulness, is quite as important as knowing what it means by sin and forgiveness. In truth, we cannot know what is meant by sin unless we know what is meant by law, nor can we comprehend the Father's forgiveness of our sins unless we know what it is to forgive our brother.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

THE SPECTATOR

The Spectator is no archæologist. When he started from Auray to Locmariaquer, he did not know the true inwardness of a menhir, a dolmen, or a cromlech. But no one can travel in Brittany with an open mind and not get menhirs into it, so to speak. Brittany is now and always has been one of the most religious regions on earth. It is full of pardons, processions, shrines, saints, and superstitions. These are complicated somewhat to-day by drink, for the modern Breton appears to be given equally to taverns and churches. But in ancient and prehistoric days, before alcohol was known, Brittany seems to have had but the one undivided passion. Its sermons in stone are unsurpassable, and he who runs may read them, for they are

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everywhere—in plowed field and village common, in inland heath or on sea-washed promontory.

Auray is a modern shrine. It has church and cross, Scala Santa and wonder-working fountain. Locmariaquer is down below the mouth of the river—a barren, wind-swept little village looking out over the fierce, swift, intertwining currents of the Morbihan, or "little sea," which is so dangerous and so beautiful. Three perilous currents, so Jean the boatman said, sweep through the Morbihan, caused by the water of the outside ocean entering the "little sea" by the narrow strait between Port Navalo and Kerpenhir. The least dangerous goes by the Locmariaquer and up the Auray River. The second passes the Ile aux Moines on the left, and the third follows the coast of the peninsula of Rhuys. At the four hours of its highest sweep the tide is literally too large for the little sea, and races and boils and swirls so perilously that no boat under full sail, so Jean explained, could live in it. All this was preparatory to setting a suitable hour for Jean to take the Spectator over to the Ile de Gavr' Inis, beyond the Ile aux Moines, and consequently in the very thick of the contending currents.

Locmariaquer may be described in four words. *Aut menhir, aut nullus.* Some antiquaries say that in the days of Cæsar the Veneti had their capital, Dariorig, in this spot; and tiles and bricks and coins have been found to prove that a Roman station once was in existence here, at any rate. But these comparatively modern settlements made no real impression. Prehistoric man is alone in evidence—so much so that the few granite houses, built out of pieces from the ancient stones, were less real than the mighty menhirs grouped or fallen here and there. The Spectator took his first lesson in Stone Age nomenclature at once. What was a menhir? What was a dolmen? What did cromlech mean? Any Locmariaquer boy or girl could answer these elementary questions, and babble of all sorts of archæological finds in addition.

A menhir is Keltic for "high stone," from "*maen*" (stone) and "*hir*" (high). A dolmen is "stone table," from "*maen*" and "*dol*" (table). A cromlech is "stone circle," from "*crom*" (circle) and "*llech*" (another name for stone). North of the village, in a waste field, a village guide led the Spectator to the king of the menhirs, the great "Men-er-H'roeck," or stone of the fairies, lying like a fallen monarch of the giants of old. "Men-er-H'roeck" is broken into four pieces; but when it stood erect, once upon a time, it was sixty-seven feet high, thirteen feet wide, and seven feet thick. It weighs more than half a million pounds. Prehistoric Brittany must have abounded in engineering talent in those mysterious days. If it was the Druids that did it, their sacred college must have had a technical school attached to it.

"And this, see, is the Table de César," said the guide. Table it certainly was—a gigantic monolithic slab, twenty feet long, supported on the tops of three menhirs, with other lower ones set in rows among them, and sunk in the ground, so as to make a sort of crypt. Down into this scrambled the Spectator, and looked up at the under surface of the massive table stone to see, with a thrill, the rude carving of a stone ax upon it. It brought the Stone Age very near, so that it almost seemed as if a mammoth or a plesiosaurus might be rubbing against the Men-er-H'roeck, near by, and a cave-man watching him round the edge of the stone. César—indeed! why, César was a modern of the moderns when talked of in such surroundings. Fallen menhirs lay here and there, and the great tumulus, or mound, of the Mané-Lud beckoned to the north. Mané-Lud means "hill of ashes," because the first excavators of the tumulus thought its dried mud sides were built of ashes. The Spectator had no leisure to examine it, for it was high time to hasten back to Jean at the quay—that is, if the ridge of stones could be called a quay at high tide, when the boats reach it. At low tide it fell far short of the sea, and the passenger must clamber out on granite blocks covered with seaweed, set here and there in the mud in primitive fashion, quite as the paleolithic man may have left them.

The sea was blue, the sky was blue, and there was a lively breeze. Jean had a

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small boy along, who seemed uneasy. "He is afraid," explained Jean, "but Monsieur need not be afraid. It is at this hour that I take ladies," which the Spectator felt was an undeserved reassurance, for it was the boy, not he, who had shown the white feather. What the sea does in the hours reserved for men only, therefore, he cannot chronicle. At this ladylike hour it was boiling and bubbling at a lively rate, and oilskins were a wise precaution, as the spray whipped in at intervals. Here and there were green hilly islets with the white houses of the fishermen on them. Now and again the boat steered past a black rock, standing out of the foaming water, with warning posts and buoys to mark its ugly danger. It was with many tacks and turns that Jean approached the little island of Gavr' Inis, for the great rock Er Gazeg lies on the other side of the channel, and the seething currents whirled the boat so that she almost described a circle before gliding into the tiny harbor in the mouth of a miniature creek.

Gavr' Inis is a primitive spot. A Breton woman, in shining white coif, came out to guide the Spectator to the tumulus that is the glory of the island, crowning the green hill in the center. A distinguished local antiquary owns, or used to own, Gavr' Inis and its tumulus. But he was not there, and it was the wife of the farmer who showed the place. From the summit of the hill, where the Spectator climbed, there was a fine view over the Morbihan, with its myriad islets—one for every day in the year, tradition says. On one side the tumulus was a sort of entrance or cutting, and to this the guide repaired in the meanwhile, key in hand. The idea of keeping a prehistoric mound locked up is pleasing, especially when everything has been rifled from it long ago; but it probably makes it easier to charge a franc for going inside.

The inside was agreeably mysterious. The woman's candle lit up a long, narrow gallery, not five feet wide, but fully forty feet in length, stretching into the bowels of the earth. The sides were formed by rows of menhirs, tight together, and carved from top to bottom with endless strange curving patterns, like the Bertillon thumb-prints of some giant of past ages. Floored and ceiled with enormous stone slabs, this passage led on into a chamber built in the same way, seven or eight feet square, and with a roof made of one immense stone. The carved walls flickered in the candle-light until the curved lines on them seemed to move like running water. "There are no stones like these anywhere," said the guide, proudly, "not in all Brittany, Monsieur." This is true, not only of the rich and curious carving, but of the stone itself, for nothing like it is found in that district. Like the inner circle at Stonehenge, these menhirs were imported, and raise endless question as to how a primitive race, without iron and without substantial vessels, could transport these tremendous masses of stone across the perilous currents of the Morbihan and set them here in the little island. Was Gavr' Inis the tomb of some great king? Was it the temple of some weird and cruel worship? The woman approached with her candle to the very end of the carved wall. Its light flickered over two rings, cut out of the stone with deep hollows left underneath. "Monsieur can put his hand through them," she said. "Some will say it was for marriage, and the two hands were joined in the hollow. Some say," here her voice was superstitiously lowered, "that *they* were tied here—the ones that were sacrificed, Monsieur understands."

The Spectator was glad to get out into the air again. Human sacrifice, even if it was done in prehistoric ages, leaves a creepy feeling in the air. Perhaps there were only marriages in this immemorial stone temple; the Spectator hopes so. But the race that set up the stones of Locmariaquer and carved the runes of Gavr' Inis was a race of men as stern as they were mighty, and their hearts were often as hard as their flint axes. No wonder the modern Bretons are a bit superstitious, and have a strain of melancholy. One does not dwell with the memories of the Stone Age and come out unhaunted.

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HOKE SMITH: A PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRAT

BY A. J. McKELWAY

[Mr. McKelway, the writer of the following article, is well known as an able and efficient advocate of child labor reform, as Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, and as an active member of the National Prison Association, the Federal Council of Churches, and the National Conference of Charities and Correction. His interest in political progress is no less than in philanthropy. He has long been conversant with political conditions in Georgia, and his present purpose is to show that the progressive movement of our day is not confined to one section or one party.—THE EDITORS.]

THE commercialized press has been as unfair to Hoke Smith as it has been to other leaders who have made a successful fight against the oppressive power of the great corporations and the political machines which the corporations control. That portion of the press is represented in the South by several morning papers, most of them ably edited, which often have a greater influence in distant communities, in the misrepresentation of conditions, than they have in their own States. But now that Hoke Smith has triumphed against the forces of reaction a second time, and the fruits of his first administration are apparent to all, it is worth while to consider the man himself and the cause for which he stands.

He was born in Newton, North Carolina, just fifty-five years ago, and was a lad of ten years when the Civil War was ended. His father was from New Hampshire, a typical New England teacher, who cast in his lot with the people of his adopted State and suffered with them during the period of war and reconstruction, losing his professorship in the University of North Carolina when it was dismantled during the latter period. Professor Smith married a Miss Hoke, of North Carolina, of a family notable in peace and war. When sixteen years of age, Hoke Smith went to Georgia, teaching school to make a livelihood while he studied law at night. As a private citizen he was always an earnest advocate of the cause of education and of social reforms. For several years he was the owner and editor of the Atlanta "Journal," though he gave up all personal interest in that paper some fifteen years ago.

His appearances in the political arena during this period of his life were spectacular and successful. The railway machine at one time felt so sure of its power that it attempted to send Patrick Calhoun, a Southern railway attorney, to the United States Senate—him of San Francisco Street Railway fame subsequently. Hoke Smith and Henry Grady succeeded in securing the election of General Gordon instead. In 1892 the political machine in Georgia had decided to support David B. Hill for the Presidency, and it was Hoke Smith who appealed to the people and secured a Cleveland delegation from Georgia. He was appointed Secretary of the Interior in Cleveland's second Administration, and in that capacity gained a record for administrative ability that is an enviable one. It is worthy of note in this connection that he alone of Cleveland's Cabinet stood for the retaining by the United States Government of the ownership of the Union Pacific Railroad, and its operation in the interest of low freight rates between the two oceans.

When the silver question became an acute issue in Georgia, Hoke Smith stood for the gold standard, debating the question with Speaker Crisp before the people of Georgia. However, upon the nomination of Bryan in 1896, he determined to vote the regular Democratic ticket, resigning from the Cabinet to avoid embarrassing his chief, for whom he always retained the warmest admiration and affection.

In 1905 the railway question became acute in Georgia. The railway machine had dominated the policies of the State so long as to appear invincible. A series of innocuous Governors had been elected, the Governors appointing the members of the Railroad Commission, which had but limited powers, even if its personnel were not entirely acceptable to the railway

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interests. The last degree of subserviency to the machine was reached when Governor Terrell offered a place on the Supreme Court bench to Mr. McWhorter, the "legislative counsel" for the Southern Railway—that is, the chief railway lobbyist of Georgia. Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta "Constitution" and member of the National Democratic Committee, was the candidate for Governor. Hoke Smith had become interested in the freight rate question in serving the Atlanta Freight Bureau in its protests before the Railroad Commission against excessive and discriminatory rates. The Atlanta "Journal," under the management of James R. Gray, a man of independent mold, described, without having Hoke Smith in mind, the kind of man the people of Georgia should have as their candidate in the approaching campaign, and the description happened to fit Hoke Smith like the paper on the wall. Immediately letters and petitions poured into his office from all over Georgia that he should become the people's candidate in the contest with the railway machine, and Hoke Smith entered the race for Governor more than a year before the primary at which he was triumphantly nominated. It was still a year till his inauguration, but his campaign had made such an impression that the Legislature began the work of reform before he was inaugurated, and the Railroad Commission, having also seen a great light, decided by a vote of two to one to reduce the intra-State passenger rates in Georgia. The member of the Commission who voted against the reduction which became effective was Joseph M. Brown.

Hoke Smith was inaugurated Governor in June, 1907. The greater part of his first legislative term was taken up with the discussion of the State Prohibition Law. Governor Smith took the position that if a majority of the representatives of the people in the Legislature could pass a prohibition bill, that fact would indicate a sufficient amount of public sentiment behind it to enforce the law, and that he would sign such a bill, while remaining neutral in the contest. The bill was passed, and he signed it. Then began the work of putting into legislation the reforms for which he had stood during the campaign. The Railroad Commission Law was rewritten and closely modeled after the Hughes Public Utilities measure in New York. It has been somewhat puzzling to us in Georgia that the same New York papers which approved the New York Public Utilities measure should have condemned the Georgia Railroad Commission Law and have held up Governor Smith to execration as a demagogue and a railway baiter while they praised Governor Hughes. The number of the Commissioners was increased from three to five, to give Governor Smith's side a majority on the Commission. The State Pure Food Law was another measure enacted during this first legislative term. The suffrage amendment was adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, and later ratified by an overwhelming majority at the polls. This law has been previously described in The Outlook by the present writer. In the registration books just closed about 12,000 negro voters were registered out of a possible 200,000 under the old conditions. The Anti-Lobbying Bill was defeated by a disagreement between the Senate and the House; and the Pure Elections Bill, requiring that taxes shall be paid before registration, that a voter must register six months before the election, and that the primary shall be subject to the same legal safeguards as the regular election, was postponed until the second term of the Legislature, unfortunately for Hoke Smith at the time, fortunately, perhaps, as things have turned out.

In the reorganization of the Railroad Commission Joseph M. Brown's presence was felt to be an embarrassment to the administration, as his dissenting opinion in the matter of passenger rate reduction was being used by the railways in their fight against the Commission before the courts. A few weeks before Commissioner Brown's term of office expired he sent a sealed letter to Governor Smith, with another letter referring to its contents in such a way that Governor Smith considered the sealed letter a threat of some kind, returned the letter unopened, and retired Commissioner Brown from office, as the law of Georgia empowered him to do. The reorganized Commission, under the new law, abolished the free pass nui-

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sance, following the wording of the Federal law on this subject, and ordered the preparation by the railways of a sworn statement of their physical valuation. Hitherto there had been one valuation for rate-making purposes and another for tax-dodging. Henceforth taxes are to be paid and rates adjusted on the same basis. The same success has met the orders of the Commission that has followed the work of the New York Commission. Not a single order has been successfully contested in the courts, State or Federal, and the very fact that there is a Commission with some sympathy for the people's side in the contest with the railways has led to far more numerous and prompt adjustments of difficulties than have been made by the Commission itself. A few weeks ago a woman, without any attorney, appeared before the Commission against the attorneys of a railway and won her case so far as the Commission could settle it.

After three months of Governor Smith's administration came the panic of 1907. It is believed that the panic was less keenly felt in Georgia and Texas than in any other States, and it is certain that the railways were unable to make a showing before the courts that they had suffered any material losses in 1907 in Georgia because of the orders of the Railway Commission. Nevertheless, in the spring of 1908, Governor Smith, who had declined to become a candidate for the United States Senate, for which it is believed he would have had no opposition, became a candidate for Governor for a second term of two years, in order to finish the programme of reform which he had mapped out. And Joseph M. Brown, the discharged Railroad Commissioner, was put forward as the candidate of the opposing faction. His candidacy was at first regarded as a joke, but it was soon found that behind him were the railway organizations with their powerful influence over their employees in a time when men were losing their jobs, many of the manufacturing industries of the State that were more or less in league with the railways, and the saloon and brewery interests, which could not forget that Governor Smith had signed the Prohibition Bill. The appeal was made to the forces of discontent by the cheap slogan, "Brown and Bread," and at the primary held in June, 1908, Joseph M. Brown was nominated, receiving in round numbers 109,000 votes to Hoke Smith's 99,000. The latter had received only 95,000 votes in the hotly contested campaign of 1906, and the popular majority for Governor Brown has been ever since an object of suspicion.

Governor Smith took his defeat philosophically, and set about the task of being the best Governor of Georgia he knew how to be in the remaining year of his two years' term. The Pure Elections Bill became a law in the second term of the Legislature. Then there arose another question, under the revelations of the abuses of the convict lease system, also described in a former article in The Outlook. Governor Smith gave notice that he would veto any bill renewing the convict lease, and finally called an extra session of the Legislature to end the lease system by legislation. This was successfully accomplished; 5,000 convicts were taken out of competition with free labor, and their places taken by 5,000 free laborers, while the convicts have been put to work on the public roads of the State—in Georgia's climate the best solution of the convict problem, with the exception of the prison farm system, which will in time be inaugurated in Georgia. The parole system was also adopted and a juvenile reformatory established during Governor Smith's administration. He exercised the pardoning power more freely than he would have ordinarily done, because he found, upon personal investigation, that many of the convicts had been refused consideration of their appeals for clemency on account of the value of their services to the convict lessees.

Governor Smith's rehabilitation in popular esteem began with the successful termination of the convict lease system. Governor Brown was inaugurated in June, 1908, and his inauguration was really an ovation to the retiring Governor. His platform was one of reaction. It called for the emasculation of the Railroad Commission Law, with special reference to the provision for the supervision by the Commission of the stock and bond issues of public utility corporations and the placing of such corporations within

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municipalities outside the jurisdiction of the Commission. He advocated the reduction of the number of the Commissioners from five to three, plausibly in the interests of economy, but, as everybody understood, with the purpose of eliminating those members of the Commission who had been appointed by Governor Smith. One of the last acts of Governor Smith's administration had been the discharge of Commissioner S. G. McLendon, who had brazenly changed his convictions on the freight rate question upon Governor Smith's defeat by Governor Brown. The Legislature elected with Governor Brown, upon investigation, found that McLendon had been speculating in the stocks of a corporation that was subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission of which he was a member, and sustained Governor Smith in his suspension of McLendon.

During two terms of this Legislature Governor Brown found himself unable to accomplish the repeal of any of the reform measures passed during Governor Smith's administration. He was equally impotent in getting through such meritorious measures as the Bureau of Labor Bill, for example, and this mainly through the defection of the members of his own faction. He was silent on the matter of the adoption of the Income Tax Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which was put through by the Hoke Smith members of the Legislature. The lines became as clearly drawn as those between the Republican and Democratic parties in a doubtful State, and both sides played politics to some extent after the gubernatorial campaign opened.

Hoke Smith had declined, as was thought, finally, the many appeals and petitions from his loyal followers that he should make the race for Governor again. But in his message to the Legislature Governor Brown went out of his way to attack the policies of his predecessor and to urge the mutilation of the laws which had been passed under Hoke Smith's administration, notably the Railroad Commission Law and the new Registration Law. Hoke Smith thereupon took up the challenge thus thrown down, announced his candidacy, described his cause as that of the "Progressive Democracy," made a whirlwind tour of the State in a speaking campaign, and organized victory by getting his followers enrolled in Hoke Smith clubs and by sending out a large quantity of literature addressed to the reason and patriotism of the voters. At the primary on August 23 he was nominated by a popular vote of 97,000 to 93,000 for his opponent, and with a convention vote, on the county unit plan, of over a hundred majority. Thus his strength in the State is shown to be about the same in each campaign—95,000 in 1906, 99,000 in 1908, 97,000 in 1910. Governor Brown's vote fell off some 17,000 votes. Of this number 5,000 were lost in two cities through the operation of the new Registration Law.

In addition to the negative character of his administration in contrast with the successful record of achievement to the credit of his predecessor, three things contributed to Governor Brown's defeat. He had been put forward as a "business Governor," but his record did not bear out the reputation thus thrust upon him. One of his inheritances from the Terrell administration was his secretary of the Executive Department, Mr. Blackburn. Under Secretary Blackburn's management the ordinary routine business of the Executive Department was so shamefully neglected that it became a public scandal. Tax collectors, justices of the peace, school commissioners, found it impossible to secure their commissions; letters were unavailing and remonstrances unheard. Criminals escaped through a failure to receive the proper requisition papers. The contrast between the two administrations was sufficiently shown in this particular.

Another matter that alienated the labor vote from Governor Brown was the sending of the troops to the Durham mines at the request of one of the former "convict kings," who had employed Italian miners in place of the convicts. The sending of these troops was in clear violation of the law, and the whole exhibition was a laughable farce, the cause of the difficulty being the disappearance of the *padrone* with the weekly pay-roll, and the miners' refusal to work until their wages were paid to them personally. The troops found no disorder, but rounded up the Italians, put

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them on board a train, where warrants were sworn out against them by their employer and then withdrawn on condition that they leave the State, which they accordingly did. Governor Brown's attempt, in his Message to the Legislature, to identify these Italian miners with the Mafia and the Black Hand criminals was a sorry appeal to prejudice and ignorance.

The managers of Governor Brown's campaign also overreached their aim in trying to claim for his administration the credit for the prevailing prosperity, including the high price of cotton. The farming population resented this as an insult to their intelligence. The officials of the Farmers' Union, which has become a powerful organization in the Southern States, laughed at this claim and declared that their own organization, through the concerted regulation of the supply of cotton by the reduction of the acreage and the diversification of the crops, was responsible for fifteen-cent cotton.

But chiefly it was the do-nothing character of his administration that defeated Governor Brown's aspirations for a second term. One of the most effective campaign documents sent out from the Hoke Smith headquarters was a pamphlet setting forth in the first half the achievements of Governor Smith's administration, and in the second half displaying a number of perfectly blank pages as the record of Governor Brown's administration. And this is the Governor that the commercial press has praised to the skies!

Perhaps the most significant feature of Hoke Smith's campaign was his use of the term "Progressive Democracy" and his classification of his opponents as "Reactionaries." He claimed that he was making the same fight that the Insurgents were making in Republican States. In the first speech he made, in the great auditorium at Atlanta, he spoke of "those splendid Republicans called Insurgents, like Senator La Follette and Senator Cummins," and the audience of ten thousand souls cheered the remark. In his speech of acceptance before the Democratic Convention he said: "Our new Railroad Commission Law was no infringement upon vested rights. It only gave to Georgia legislation similar to that secured for their respective States by Governors Hughes, La Follette, Johnson, and others."

It is the same fight. It is time that men who believe in the same things were finding a way to fight for them under the same banner and not from hostile camps. The hope of two political parties in the South lies in the alliance between the Progressive Democracy and Insurgent Republicanism, while the Reactionaries of both parties also get together, under whatever name they may find for themselves. The Convention that nominated Hoke Smith presented his name for the Presidency in 1912. In nominating him Hooper Alexander made this rather pathetic reference to Southern political conditions: "For fifty years Georgia and her sister Southern States have patiently submitted to an ignoble and degrading station in this Union. Her sons have been born, have grown to manhood, and have served their country, and many of them have been gathered to their fathers, all of them conscious always of a power and prejudice that barred them from one high and honorable ambition to which it would be wholesome for the Republic if every citizen might aspire. If we consent longer to our own political ostracism, we cannot as a party hope to hold the faith that has so long ennobled our patient struggle. If this Nation is ever to be reunited in spirit and in fact, the time has come."

In the present chaotic condition of National politics any forecast for 1912 is the merest guess. Yet these facts may be stated—that Hoke Smith is to-day the most conspicuous figure in the Progressive Democracy of the South, if not of the Nation, and that he is the only Southern man with successful executive experience both in his State and in the National Cabinet.

His first administration was distinguished for its economic reforms. Of all the planks of his first platform but one remains to be enacted, the anti-lobbying measure. The new Railroad Commission has received a mandate from the people to settle the port rate problem. Governor Smith will, for the first time, have a clear majority of the Commission and all the other State officials friendly to his administration. The port rate question is simply

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the demand that the freight rates within Georgia territory, from Georgia ports to other points, be settled on a just basis for the particular haul, without reference to the exigencies of the all-rail haul from New York to the interior points in Georgia; that the rate from Savannah to Atlanta, for instance, shall be fixed with a fair compensation for the cost of the haul from Savannah to Atlanta, and not to make the all-rail haul from New York to Atlanta profitable in spite of cheap water transportation from New York to Savannah. Georgia holds another key to the freight rate question. The State owns an exceedingly prosperous railway from Chattanooga to Atlanta, the lease of which will soon expire. The proposition was adopted by the recent convention to extend this road from Atlanta to the sea, to control the freight rate question in Georgia.

But, these economic questions settled, Hoke Smith's second administration will be directed toward social reforms that are needed. He is a charter member of the National Child Labor Committee, and in 1900 made one of the earliest appeals in Georgia for the enactment of an adequate child labor law. He is a member of the Committee of One Hundred of the International Prison Congress, which meets in Washington this fall. He is profoundly interested in the reorganization of the penal system of the State, in the creation of a Bureau of Labor, in child labor reform, and in the extension of the educational system of the State. In his speech of acceptance, September 1, he said: "The duties devolving upon the office of Governor during the two years of my past service were in many respects different from those which will come during the next administration. . . . A progressive democracy, while it protects every legitimate property right, should always strive for the betterment of the human race. . . . The boys and girls of Georgia are our State's richest treasure. Let our aim be a progressive government by men for the benefit of mankind, not a government of money for gain."

Atlanta, Georgia.

HOW TO STUDY MEDICINE

BY HENRY S. PRITCHETT

PRESIDENT OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

TO-DAY there are some hundreds of thousands of young men and youths in our country who are thinking more or less seriously of adopting some profession, and many thousands of these are looking toward the profession of medicine or surgery. Hundreds of others will be attracted toward that profession by the advertisements of medical schools, for medical advertising is a business in our country. A large number of young men who are clerks in country stores or assistants in railway offices have been led to undertake the study and practice of medicine as a result of the alluring inducements held out by these advertisements, inducements which paint the life of the physician and surgeon in glowing colors and the receipts from professional fees in the most optimistic vein.

The spectacle which this presents—that is to say, the spectacle of men being led into a profession so serious and important as that of the physician and surgeon by the mere influence of an advertisement—is something which one cannot see in any other country. It exists in the United States because of the excessive number of medical schools in this country and the resulting competition for students. There are nearly as many medical schools in the United States as in all of the rest of the civilized world put together. These medical schools in some instances are splendid institutions abreast of the science and the practice of the day, such as those of the Johns Hopkins University, of Harvard, and of Ann Arbor. But the majority are proprietary schools—that is to say, schools which are owned by an individual or by a

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group of individuals, and which depend for their continued existence upon securing a considerable number of students. This solicitation is made in most cases through advertisements which are intended to catch the eye of the boy or the young man who is tired of his present job and is anxious to find another.

The consequences of this overmultiplication of medical schools striving to get students has resulted in a great overproduction of physicians and surgeons. There are more physicians to-day in the United States to each ten thousand inhabitants than in any other country in the world; and, unfortunately, the vast majority of these men have had no adequate preparation in their profession, and a very large proportion of them have gone into it with little conception of its obligations and its demands. As a result, the living which the average doctor is able to make is a meager one, and in the little towns of two and three thousand inhabitants, where ordinarily one finds from five to ten physicians, the practitioner can expect only a bare living. The situation is one calling so strongly for improvement, and one in which the youth who goes into the profession is so often the victim of false representations, that I venture to state a few of the preliminary facts which the young man who is looking toward medicine ought to take into account.

First of all, no young man who is thinking of the profession of medicine should allow himself to be influenced by the commercial argument. Medicine is a profession, not a business, and the man who goes into it, whether he gain a large practice or a small one, must give out much more than he receives, not necessarily in money, but in effort and sympathy and sacrifice. The man who is seeking a business which will bring him money should look elsewhere.

Second, no man, whether young or of more mature age, should choose a school in which to study medicine through an advertisement. You may be sure that the institution which seeks to secure your attendance as a student through alluring advertisements is in every case a bad place for study, and that the very fact of these specious advertisements is a proof of its weakness and incompetency. If you have decided to study medicine, find out from the best-informed physicians of your neighborhood where medicine may be rightly studied, but do not make, in any case, your decision from the advertisements or the solicitations of the medical schools themselves.

Furthermore, the boy of this generation who looks toward medicine must understand that medicine has almost been made over in the last twenty years. To-day the practice of medicine rests upon the application of certain fundamental sciences, many of which have had their development in these last two decades. For example, physiological chemistry, the chemistry which undertakes to deal with the processes of digestion and of assimilation, was hardly known as a practical science twenty years ago, but to-day it is playing a most important rôle in the equipment of the rightly trained physician. The men who graduated twenty-five years ago from the medical school had never made a culture of bacteria. To-day no man can practice medicine without day-by-day examinations of the by-products of the human body. In a word, the medical and surgical practice of our day is nothing other than the application of those fundamental sciences—physiology, anatomy, bacteriology, physiological chemistry, and the like—which deal with the functions and the construction of the human mechanism. Therefore, any man who is to practice medicine in the future must have a grounding in these sciences, and a thorough one.

All this has brought it about that the physician of this generation must be not only grounded in the technique of these fundamental sciences, but he must be an educated man as well. If you are clerking in a store, or keeping books in a railway office, or traveling for some commercial house, and have come, through one means or another, to consider medicine as a calling, don't imagine for a moment that you can be a successful and rightly fitted practitioner of medicine without a good general education, and, if you are in earnest about your profession, you will go to work to get this general education first before undertaking the other. The day of the uneducated doctor is past, except as he is able to impose his practice upon people who do not know what they are

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entitled to have in the way of medical treatment.

Above all, do not let yourselves be misled or deceived by the plea put forward by the commercial medical schools, that they are to serve the poor boy. This assumes that the poor boy is in some way or other to be got into the practice of medicine without complying with the requirements for that profession which other boys are to submit to. On the face of it, this is a concession to the poor boy. As a matter of fact, it is not only an insult to his intelligence, but its real purpose is to serve the weak and ill-prepared medical schools which can live only by drawing to their doors a mass of uneducated and unfit men, the great majority of whom are turned out from these low-standard institutions at the end of one or two years. The fact is that a poor boy has no right to go into the practice of medicine with any lower qualification than the rich boy. The practice of medicine is one of the great human professions which affect profoundly not only the health but the moral and social lives of a community. No man has a right to go into it unless he will fit himself fairly for the work. Educational opportunities in America are to-day so generous that any poor boy with the right stuff in him who desires to enter medicine can secure, not only the necessary medical education, but the requisite general education. It is only a question of his persistence and his courage and his energy; and the young man who allows himself to be persuaded into the profession by the advertisement of some school which offers to provide a short cut for the poor boy may feel sure that in the end he will find himself in a profession in which he will be utterly outclassed and in which he can obtain only such practice as may not be desired by the competent practitioner.

To-day the medical colleges of the country are graduating many more physicians than can possibly find places for a fair practice. Little towns which could support in comfort two competent practitioners are called upon to support half a dozen, and this means usually a half-dozen incompetent men. The boy who is looking toward medicine may well take these facts into account, and fairly face the further fact that, unless he has a good education and unless he will go to a well-equipped medical school, he can have no real opportunity for a useful and satisfactory life in this profession in the future. As to which medical schools are prepared to teach medicine in the modern way, the medical student who is in earnest can learn from any well-informed practitioner in his own neighborhood. Only let him be sure to get his advice from some man who knows the medical teaching of the last two decades, not from one who makes his recommendations from his recollections of the didactic medical teaching of twenty-five years ago.

There is one other word which the man who has to do with education—and this is quite as much a question of education as it is of medical practice—feels he must say to the future practitioner, and that is a word concerning the matter of medical sects. It is a very common thing to find the young candidate for medicine more concerned over the question whether he shall be allopath, homeopath, eclectic, or osteopath than to find him seriously inquiring as to the nature of the instruction he is to seek. This is partly due to lack of information concerning the modern training in medicine, and partly to the fact that a large number of men are entering the profession from the standpoint of a commercial, not from the standpoint of a professional, career, whose chief attraction to the true physician lies in the opportunity to serve humanity.

Now, the question of medical sects is a difficult one to deal with, even for an outsider, and I do not intend for a moment to urge one or the other of these sects upon the consideration of any young man. I wish only to call his attention to this fundamental consideration which he generally loses sight of. Whether a man call himself an allopath, a homeopath, an osteopath, or an eclectic, he is going to be called upon to diagnose and treat the same diseases. In a little Western town a hundred miles from a railway I have seen a man who had spent two short winters in an osteopathic establishment undertake to diagnose appendicitis, rheumatism, adenoids, various diseases of children and of adults, and to treat them all by one mechanical process. In other

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words, whether a man calls himself by one name or another, he must know those fundamental sciences upon which medicine rests, and these are just as necessary for one medical sect as for another. The man who thinks that he can prepare himself for a rapid medical practice by joining one sect rather than another is not only getting ready for a bitter disappointment, but he is getting ready also to do the gravest kind of injustice to the people upon whom he seeks to practice, since he undertakes to deal with the very questions of life and death without having prepared himself in any fair way to know what those issues are or how to deal with them. Whether you undertake to be one thing or another, do not for a moment forget that this fundamental study and preparation is absolutely necessary if you are to be an honest man as well as a practicing physician.

I venture, therefore, to urge every young man who has in mind the practice of the noble profession of medicine to face the requisites of that profession before he embarks on it, to get a fair general education before he begins his professional education, and to understand clearly that he cannot get a modern medical education in a proprietary, advertising medical school which lives on the fees of its students, even if that school finds shelter under the charter of a well-known college or university.

A CITY SET ON A FURNACE

BY HENRY E. ROBBINS

A GREAT mine fire that began in the northwestern edge of the city of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, eight years ago, is slowly and surely eating its way to the most thickly populated district. Already a number of people have perished by reason of the deadly fumes that settle like a death pall over that neighborhood; and the burned-out region, with its blackened earth and rocks rent with great cracks, and marred by a hundred cave-ins, reminds one of nothing so much as the words "abomination of desolation."

The 1910 census will probably give Carbondale a population of twenty thousand, but its business and social position is vastly greater than these figures indicate. For the whole of Lackawanna Valley is a continuous city from Carbondale, at the northern, to Wilkesbarre, at the southern end, a distance of thirty miles. This may be called the real anthracite region, having a population of more than half a million.

When Washington Irving came to Carbondale to spend his summer vacation, he roamed over wooded hills and hunted through sylvan valleys that rivaled any place in the world for scenic beauty. He says in a letter to his sister, written from this section in 1841: "I write from among the mountains in the upper part of Pennsylvania—some of the most enchanting scenes I have beheld since my return to the United States." The air was tonic, the water cool, pure, and pellucid.

Near to the Trinity Place station of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad in Carbondale is a granite shaft, and on that shaft is fastened a bronze plate, which says that anthracite coal was first mined at Carbondale. This shaft marks the opening of the first underground hard-coal mine.

Carbondale is, therefore, not only a business center of some importance, but it is a pioneer city in hard-coal mining, and the first place in the world where a locomotive steam-engine was put in operation. The opening of that mine sounded the death-knell of nature in the valley. The once green hills are now covered with piles of culm that form a dreary chain of black from one end of the valley to the other. The once clear streams are now the color of ink, and foul and thick with the pollution of the washeries. Gaunt breakers lift their somber skeletons against the smoky sky, and the birds have

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deserted a valley where a hundred engines shriek and rumble and labor heavily with long trains of coal. The whole valley is undermined, and the hills are pierced in a thousand places.

The first mining in a small way was done in the "slopes" by Americans, the sons of farmers. Then came the ever-contentious Welsh, and these were followed a few years later by the more belligerent Irish. Both the Irish and the Welsh were good miners. Industrious and fearless, they nevertheless made the valley a place of terror to the ordinary citizen fifty years ago. The Molly Maguires had their headquarters in this neighborhood, and for some time it was no uncommon thing to find the body of a merchant who had refused credit or that of a mine foreman who had discharged an employee where it had been clubbed or kicked to death by a band of Molly Maguires.

Juries did not dare to bring verdicts of "Guilty," citizens were afraid to make complaint, and judges and other officials sought their own safety in silence. The Maguires were finally broken up by the Pinkertons and a "nervy" sheriff.

To-day the descendants of the Irish settlers are well-dressed, fine-looking, ambitious people who are finding their life-work in the professions, business, or any place except the mines. The Slav and the Italian are taking possession—so much so that in Carbondale and vicinity they number sixty per cent of the population. The Irish and the Welsh form twenty-five per cent, and the Americans make up the rest. Nevertheless, Carbondale is a law-abiding community. Burglaries and hold-ups are almost unknown. Murders among the Italians are occasionally committed, but it is safe for men and women to go anywhere, day or night, and the houses may be left unlocked without fear of unlawful entrants.

The church element and influence are exceptionally strong. Not to mention ten small congregations that have church buildings, the five large denominations have about five hundred thousand dollars' worth of property. In influence and number the Methodists lead among the Protestants, followed closely by the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Baptists, all of which have large and expensive buildings, and congregations of six hundred and upward, which include practically all of the wealth and social standing in the community. The Roman Catholics, of course, lead all the rest in number, and have a large congregation of American-born Irish and Italians. While, owing to the peculiar history of this region, the line of demarcation between Romanist and Protestant is sharp, and there is very little social intermingling, the relations between them are friendly, if not cordial.

Carbondale may well be called a city of homes. Not only have the wealthier classes established homes more refined and comfortable than pretentious, but a great many of the early-day miners and railway men have purchased ground and built homes according to their means.

Politically, Carbondale is about as rotten and incompetent as the rest of the State of Pennsylvania. The Protestants and Catholics have united in selecting a Jew for Mayor, and, while he is a business man and above reproach in every way and filled with public spirit, he can do nothing with city councils or school boards. In this way there is little hope for the future, for Pennsylvania is an advanced school for training the raw immigrant to become a finished grafter, bribe-taker, vote-seller, or for the exercise of whatever kind of political corruption his opportunities afford. On the whole, therefore, Cardondale, with its big machine-shops, silk-mills, cut-glass works, and railway division shops and offices, is much the same as any other industrial center. It nestles in a great valley and hovers along the slopes of mountains that are very beautiful once you get out of sight of the culm pile and the breakers.

The great fire which began eight years ago has undermined one home, a part of which fell into the burning crater during the progress of a wedding feast. At another home (that of Henry Masters) the heat has made it impossible for the family to stay. The grass has been killed as well as the trees, and a few weeks ago the "cave" reached the front fence. The fire department immediately responded, and gave temporary relief by letting a four-inch fire-hose play into the opening day and night until it had somewhat cooled.

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Meanwhile the fire creeps on, and the residents of that section who have worked and saved all their lives to provide themselves with homes cannot afford to move, and when their homes are destroyed most of them will be ruined. That other residents of Carbondale, who are but occasionally annoyed by the fumes when the wind is in the north, are only mildly interested only goes to show that men will endure with comparative calm any injustice, provided it continues long enough for them to get used to it and the injury it works is borne by some one else. And, as might also be expected, those who are about to lose their homes are almost desperate.

The story of the fire and the fight against it is this: Two old settlers, named Watt and Scurry, who were very shrewd men and had made considerable money, bought about forty acres of coal land in the Fifth and Sixth Wards of the city. There are three veins on the property, lying one above the other and aggregating about eighteen feet of clean hard coal. From time to time coal-mining leases had been let to different parties, and slopes had been run in and timbered, and the usual pillars of coal, about thirty feet square, are supposed to have been left in the sections mined out. In 1901 Watt and Scurry leased the entire tract to the Finn Coal Company on per ton royalty. Shortly after that (according to the court records, in the summer of 1902) a man by the name of Priestly, who was walking over the then attractive land, discovered a burned place in the earth and detected the peculiar fumes that come from burning coal and overheated rocks, earth, and roots. From that time on many people noticed conditions that led them to think that there was a mine fire. Slowly but surely it made headway. The heat became more intense and the area wider. During the time that the Finn Company had the lease it is said to have expended thirty-five thousand dollars in attempts to put out the fire. Soon afterward the company became bankrupt. An earnest appeal to the owners of the land met with no response.

In 1908 John R. Cameron, a resident of that section, and a number of friends, all of whom were owners of houses, raised a considerable sum of money to bring the matter to the attention of the court. This was after they had appealed to the owners of the land, the leasers of the property, the city and the State authorities. All with one accord had made excuses, and so a suit was brought before the Court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna County, entitled "John McCabe, Henry T. Fenwick, John R. Cameron, and the City of Carbondale vs. W. A. Watt [Scurry having died] and the Finn Coal Company." The suit prayed for a permanent injunction for "the abatement of the nuisance," and a mandamus to compel the defendants to extinguish the fire. The city of Carbondale became a party to the complaint after the legal action had been begun by the other plaintiffs. This action was taken in 1908, and the Court dismissed the case so far as the owners of the land were concerned and found for the plaintiffs, against the Finn Coal Company. The Finn Company appealed to the Supreme Court, and after a hard-fought battle the decision of the lower court was reversed. Immediately thereafter John R. Cameron and others brought action against the city of Carbondale to compel the city to put out the fire. The Supreme Court again found for the defendants. Therefore, according to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a "municipality cannot be compelled to abate a public nuisance consisting of an immense mine fire which injures the health and property of a great many citizens thereof." The defense set forth the fact that the city did not know how to put the fire out and that to put it out would cost one hundred thousand dollars, and Carbondale, being a city of the third class, could not raise so much money for that purpose. No doubt the Court found according to the law and the evidence, but those affected are not to be blamed if they entertain rather a poor opinion of "Pennsylvania justice." At the trial experts testified that two hundred and fifty thousand tons of coal a year had been already consumed—nearly one thousand tons a day. One would think that here lies a little home mission work in the matter of conservation of coal. For, as a matter of fact, if the fire is ever to be put out, it must be done by the Federal Government. The

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writer appealed to the Department of the Interior three months ago, and has a long list of petitioners to follow up the appeal. With the usual exasperating "insolence of office" and the law's delay, Secretary Ballinger's clerk wrote that the matter would be referred to the Department of Mines and Mining, and that the soon-to-be-appointed Commissioner would be urged to take up the matter at once. Who the new Commissioner may be, if he has been appointed, no one around Carbondale seems to know. Wherever he is, in Europe or at the seashore, he is not here, and the fire burns on, destroying homes and injuring the health of many worthy people.

The following petition has been signed by practically every house-owner in the mine-fire district, and no doubt every citizen of Carbondale would indorse it. This petition has been mailed to the Department of Mines in Washington:

To the Honorable Commissioner of Mines and Mining, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

Sir—We, the undersigned citizens of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, respectfully petition you to extinguish the mine fire that has been raging in our city for the past eight years. Experts estimate that one thousand tons of anthracite coal are being consumed every day. The homes of many of our citizens, which represent the savings of a lifetime, are being undermined and made worthless. The lives of many who are compelled to live adjacent to the burning field are endangered, and many have died from the effects of the gas and poisonous fumes. Efforts have been made through the courts to compel owners and lessees to extinguish, but, owing to politics and business interests, we have not been able to place responsibility for the fire, and therefore the Federal Government has been appealed to for aid. The office of the Secretary of the Interior has informed us that the matter will be brought to your attention soon after your appointment. This petition is to urge your prompt and energetic action.

Respectfully, (Signed).

Correspondence with the Pennsylvania Department of Health and Department of Mines had already made it very clear that, if help were to come at all, it must come from the Federal Government. The State Department of Mines stated positively that it was authorized only to look after the health and safety of the employees in and about the mines, and that this did not authorize it to attempt to put out the fire; while the Department of Health also said flatly that it had no jurisdiction whatever as regards fighting mine fires.

WHEN MY SHIP COMES IN

BY EDMUND L. PEARSON

I HAD never heard of the ship before—had never known that my father owned so much as a rowboat. But he had said it himself—I was to have a new velocipede "when his ship came in." I tried to find out how soon he expected her, and where she was coming from. But he was hurrying away to take the train which carried him each day to the city, and I could get no particulars about his ship. He laughed, waved his hand, and was gone.

This left me rather dissatisfied, but I reflected, as I strolled around the veranda, that it was a good thing I had heard about this ship while we were living at the seashore. At home there was less opportunity to watch for ships. Here I saw dozens of them every day. Sometimes there would not be one in sight when I went to bed, but in the morning seven or eight would ride at anchor a mile or more from the beach. Great steamers passed along, leaving a trail of smoke behind, and once or twice I had seen dainty yachts, glittering with white paint and polished brass. Then heavy barges would go slowly by, pulled by puffing tugs. I had been told that they were loaded with coal, and I hoped that my father's ship was not one of them. If there was a velocipede for me on a barge,

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it would get black and sooty. I much preferred to have it come by one of the yachts—or, wait a moment—once there had swept by a fine three-masted schooner, her hull painted white and all her sails set. She was a beauty, and she looked big enough to sail around the world by herself. The yachts could hardly do that. I decided that I would rather have my father's ship turn out to be a schooner like that white one.

By the time I had reached this decision I had come to the water's edge. It was a warm summer morning, and the sun, three or four hours high, sparkled on the ocean. The waves broke, ran hissing up the beach, and retreated, leaving hundreds of little bubbling holes in the sand. I knew these holes—they were the dwellings of sand-fleas, who now were in a fair way of getting drowned out. Farther up the beach, out of danger from the waves, I came upon a large sand-flea hopping along energetically. I sat down to head him off, and find what he was about. With his hard-shelled and rounded back he looked like a small model of some prehistoric and armored monster—only he had two very mild blue eyes. As soon as I tried to intercept him with a piece of dried marsh grass he put his head down and dug so vigorously that he was soon covered with sand. His disappearance left me alone. It was a lonely place, that beach, for the peanut-man and the merry-go-round had not discovered it, and its only inhabitants were a few cottagers, like our family, and the fishermen.

But I did not miss the crowd. A few minutes' walk farther down the beach brought me to a point of sand that ran out into the ocean for fifty or sixty yards at low tide. At the end it curved around and inclosed a small salt-water pond. This was an enchanted spot. In the first place, it was the very kind of a pond for "going in wading." That mysterious and dangerous thing called the undertow, which lived among the breakers, had no influence in these quiet waters. Then along the edges could be found, more than anywhere else, all kinds of interesting shells and sea creatures. There were large white shells, well adapted for scooping holes in the sand, and smaller, roundish cockle-shells whose inmates were usually at home. When you picked up one of them the cockle retired inside and drew a trap-door over the entrance. There were starfish with waving tentacles, sand-dollars, and the empty shells of sea-urchins and razor-clams. The black and ominous-looking objects which I implicitly believed to be sharks' eggs were often found near the borders of that ocean pond, and horseshoe crabs crawled darkly beneath its surface or lay dry and deceased on the sand. Some rocks, covered with seaweed, sheltered a colony of ordinary crabs—little ones, who scuttled away as you approached, and big, dignified, ferocious veterans, who looked up at you defiantly and blew a multitude of bubbles, though whether they did this through wrath and indignation or merely with the conscious joy of the artist, I could never discover.

These rocks were also the haunt of sea-gulls, who took flight before you could come close to them. The sandpipers were more neighborly, skipping along the beach in front of you, though even they were shy and wary. The waves brought up many charming varieties of seaweed, red, green, and brown. Beautiful enough it looked in the water; the disappointment came when you took it out. Besides all these living or growing things, each high tide cast up on the sands an assortment of fascinating objects—pebbles of odd shapes and colors, smooth bits of wood rounded by the waves, spindles and spools that had come down the river from the mills of far-away towns, and bottles which always looked as if they were going to contain a message from some shipwrecked mariner—but never did.

And now the greatest delight of all had been added, for I could watch for my father's ship to come in. It would naturally land there, I argued; while he was living at the seashore he would have it come as near as possible to his house. It might run right up to the beach; they would put out a gangplank and one of the sailors would wheel my velocipede ashore. Then I could spend the day riding it around the veranda of our cottage. Or perhaps the ship would not be able to come so close to the shore. It would anchor a mile or two out, and send a boat. The velocipede might get wet

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coming in an open boat that way, and, if it were made of iron, the water would rust it. I hoped they would know enough to cover it up before they started to row in to the beach.

There were certainly no ships in sight that I could believe were my father's. Two fishing schooners were riding at anchor, and the smoke of a steamer showed on the horizon—that was all. I left the pond behind and walked out to the end of the little cape. At any moment my father's ship might come in sight, and it was surely well for me to be ready for her. The sailors would be glad to see me, for then they could hand over the velocipede, sail away again to wherever they came from, and get anything else my father might want.

Where *were* they coming from? That was an interesting question. I could see no land out there, but I had been told that if a ship sailed straight ahead in that direction the first land reached would be Portugal.

"I wonder what kind of velocipedes they have in Portugal?"

I uttered this aloud, and I jumped when I heard a voice say, "What's that you are wondering?"

A man had walked up behind me. He was a stranger—a tall man, carrying his hat in his hand. He repeated his question, and I told him that I was wondering about the velocipedes in Portugal.

"Portugal—Portugal," he ruminated. "I've never been in Portugal. I've been near it, though. I've been in Spain. In fact, I own some property in Spain."

"Do you?" I queried in astonishment. "But you look like an American. And Portugal's right straight out there. Why didn't you go there first?"

"Well, I went another way, you see. And then the Spaniards are easier to get along with—they're better landlords."

"Can you talk Spanish?" I demanded.

"A little," he replied modestly; "enough to answer. Tell me about this velocipede of yours. How did it get to Portugal?"

"It didn't get there," I told him; "it's coming from there. Or, anyhow, it's coming from somewhere. On my father's ship."

"Oh, your father has a ship, has he?"

"Yes. He told me this morning that I could have a velocipede when his ship came in."

He looked down at me seriously enough. "I see. And so now you're waiting for his ship to come in."

"Yes."

There was a pause. Then he seemed struck by the appearance of my bare legs. "What is the matter with your shins?" he asked.

"Mosquito bites," I replied briefly.

After another pause he said, gravely, "Camphor is good for mosquito bites."

"Yes, I know. My mother puts it on every night."

I thought a moment, and then asked, "Do they have mosquitoes in Spain?"

"Not on my estates," he assured me; "nothing unpleasant on them at all. But it's funny you should be here waiting for a ship to come in. For that's just what I am doing."

"Have you a ship?"

"One exactly like your father's."

"Do you know my father?"

"No, but I know his ship."

"Is it a three-masted schooner, painted white?"

"Why, it's white. I am not sure about the three masts. But it's white sure enough, all bright and shiny. So is mine. Most of 'em are."

"Do many people have ships?"

"Oh, yes, lots and lots. Some of them have velocipedes on board, and some have—oh, all kinds of things."

"What have you on yours?"

He eyed me again: "You would laugh if I told you."

"No, I wouldn't either."

"Yes, you would."

"No, I wouldn't *either*," I insisted. "Tell me what you've got on your ship."

"Promise you won't tell?" he asked.

"Yes, of course."

"Cross your throat?"

"Yes." And I did so.

He bent down. "Well, then, it's a—"

He broke off and looked along the beach. I looked too, but saw nothing remarkable. Only Miss Carew, who lived in the cottage next but one to ours. She had Boojum, the Carews' bull terrier, on a leash. Boojum was pulling at the leash and dragging her along as usual, and she seemed to be quite out of breath when

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she reached the little sandy point. My friend, the man, told me to come on, and hurried off to meet Miss Carew. They shook hands and began to talk. I stood where I was and watched them. At last the man turned toward me and shouted: "Come on! Don't you want to go for a walk? We'll watch for your ship as we go."

But I shook my head. I did not intend to be drawn from my vigil as easy as that. Miss Carew did not interest me particularly—I could see her any day. The man was apparently glad to see her; they slipped Boojum's leash, let him rush off by himself, and then started together along the sand. He could not have had anything valuable on his ship, for he never glanced at the ocean at all. I turned again to inspect the horizon, reflecting that it was quite different when your ship was going to bring you a velocipede.

ALEXIS STEIN

BY W. S. RAINSFORD

IN the kindly earth, on a sunny hillside in the Adirondack woods, on August 20, all that was mortal of Alexis W. Stein was laid to rest. A little band of those who loved him there gathered to do him honor.

Four years had gone by since, sorely stricken, he passed from the front ranks of life's battle to the silence and suffering awaiting those on whom tuberculosis has laid its deadly hand.

Four years of such suffering as few are called on to endure had worn him down till there remained but the shadow of the vigorous manhood that once was his.

I spent some days with my friend at Colorado Springs just before the end. Life's natural forces seemed well-nigh spent, but the fine mind, clear, collected, balanced as ever, was there, and, without one trace of that sentimentality that so often comes when nerves and vigor have been wasted by long suffering, he saw life sanely, and saw it whole.

The high-hearted courage that always was his, and which in him gave such promise of leadership, was as much present as it ever had been. Spite of the mystery of pain that crushed him, this *order*, under which his own lot had been so hard, was good, was good! For back of it were law, wisdom, goodness, God.

Alexis W. Stein was graduated from the General Theological Seminary in New York, and joined St. George's staff in February, 1895. Very shortly it was evident, even to casual observers, that here was a man of no commonplace stamp, but that rarely gifted one on whom a prophet's mantle had fallen—a man sent to reach by the spoken word the hearts of his fellow-men, a man with the tongue of fire, a man with a message from God, and ruled by one compelling purpose only, the longing to deliver it.

Great days they were we had together. And when Mr. Stein left me, he went accompanied by another of my assistants, the Rev. Frank Nelson, to take charge of Christ Church, Cincinnati. That was in September, 1898.

For fourteen months only he wrought in that downtown parish in Cincinnati. What those fourteen months saw accomplished hundreds in that city bear witness to still. He made the church free, built a fine parish house, and stirred the whole town.

I was privileged to dine with Mr. Taft (our President) the evening before he sailed for the Philippines as Governor. Mr. Taft knew Cincinnati well, and I was anxious to have his opinion of how my friend was making good there. He said that Mr. Stein had touched the whole place, and that if he remained five years in Cincinnati he would, in his judgment, be its first citizen.

But it was not to be. Just fourteen short months, and I, calling in almost unexpectedly one stormy winter evening at Christ Church, found him coughing and feverish. The doctors ordered immediate

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rest and change. He went to the Adirondacks, and afterwards to Colorado Springs; but it was the beginning of the end. Once again he undertook work, at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. The disease seemed to have disappeared, and a field he longed to occupy was offered to him—the chaplaincy of Columbia College, New York.

Two months before the date set for his entrance on that work unmistakable signs of tubercular trouble reappeared, and, in spite of the devoted care of his wife and friends, the end was in sight. It is the men and women, true and brave and fine, whom we have known and often lost that make life worth the having, and this world a good world; and among such will all who knew him reckon the brilliant spirit that has gone.

We should be the braver for his example, but bitterly must we mourn his loss. Such men—men who can stir the hearts and wills of their fellows—are rare, and surely we need their leadership to-day. When last we were together, he would have me repeat to him Matthew Arnold's sonorous lines that he loved so well—and a man to whom they more aptly applied I have never known:

> "Oh, strong soul, by what shore
> Tarriest thou now? For that force,
> Surely, has not been in vain!
> Somewhere, surely, afar,
> In the sounding labor house vast
> Of being, is practiced that strength,
> Zealous, beneficent, firm."

The article which follows, "An Insight," was written by Alexis Stein for Dr. Trudeau's paper during his last illness.

AN INSIGHT

BY ALEXIS STEIN

THE engineer had just completed the sign. The parson had hung it up. And there now it was in gaudy red letters over the ranch house door. They lived on a spur of Cheyenne Mountain—they and the Sick Man and the Kid—and they looked across the Colorado Desert a hundred uninterrupted miles as they sat and "took the cure." They were brothers of the order of T. B., and the sign they had just put up blazed out to all the world the deepest feeling of their souls. It read, "No one can truthfully say any good of tuberculosis."

The midday sun beat down upon the plains. Seventy-five miles away a huge ledge of white sandstone, one hundred or more feet high, made a line like a board fence painted white. An insect whirred up in the stillness with the noise of a rattlesnake. A jay bird jeered from the top of a near-by pine tree. The four men lay dozing in their chairs. One of them had a dream: he had a vision of the burden of the world.

Across a vast, wide plain a mighty army toiled; the strangest army man had ever seen since that great host marched round the Eastern desert seeking for the Promised Land. There were women no less than men; little children and old folks bent with years; stalwart youths right ready for all venture and all strife, and they whose faces bore the horrid marks of wasted powers and of challenges ignored. As they went some passed far ahead and blazed the course that should be followed, some prepared the road and built the bridges, cleft the rocks and filled the gaps; some scoured all the land and sought for food and warned of danger or of storm; while others sang, playing on musical instruments, and cheered the march along; and others still bore heavy burdens on their backs, which seemed to be the baggage of the host.

And as the sleeper watched, these last claimed his attention. They held a place unique among the rest. For as he looked he saw that they it was who set the pace for that strange march. Progress could not be swifter than their feet. By reason of the loads they bore the others walked all free and unencumbered, and yet these could not go more fast than they, than they who staggered and oft stumbled in

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their steps—for heavy were the weights upon their backs.

As they who carry its great load advance—not they who blaze its path or make its road or cheer its way along—the human race advances quick or slow.

The sleeper saw, and as he saw he sought to know the nature of these loads, the contents of these packs. He went more close, and on each load he found a word was written. On one was written "Injustice," on another "Bad Inheritance," on another "Vicarious Sufferings," on another "Grief," on another "Disease."

The dreamer slept, and when he woke he thought upon his dream and what was its meaning, if meaning aught it had. And as he pondered it, he heard; he heard from out the old rebellion and long seeking of his soul for explanation of that fate which had been his—his broken hopes and good ambitions killed, his stricken life, his manhood sheathed in idleness and weakness—a voice:

"You sought to be a leader of the host; you chose to be a maker of the road; you would have been a helper or singer in the throng. It could not be. Your task was nobler yet. You are a burden-bearer of mankind. There is the burden of the race, the burden of its folly and its wrong, its ignorance, its stupid prejudice, its sin, its willful violation of the law, its innocent transgression of the rule. Some one must carry that—must carry that great sadness and great pain and weakness, that ineptitude, that care—must carry it that others should go free, that mankind should go forward and go up."

He heard, and as he heard he reached up and took the new-made sign from out its place, and broke it in small pieces. His face showed a great content.

O fellow-bearers of the load we did not choose, the load we fain would have some other carry if we could, remember this—the burden-bearers help the world along!

I know not how it is. I know not all the law. I am only sure of this: the fight that each man fights behind his chamber door for courage and for patience and for faith, he fights not for himself alone, he fights for all mankind; he fights as one who is a helper of his kind, as a blood brother of that One who, in little Galilee, obscure, almost alone, was wounded for our transgressions and bruised for our iniquities, and who upon the cross became the burden-bearer of the human race.

THE NEW BOOKS

We are the companions of a worldly-wise philosopher as we spend "Quiet Days in Spain" with C. Bogue Luffmann, author of another volume called "A Vagabond in Spain." After an illuminating and valuable preface written in more serious mood, we follow his lead with pleasure. Disclaiming the least desire to instruct, and rather avoiding the lure of history and art, Mr. Luffmann proves himself charming, stimulating, often quite provoking, but always and everywhere entertaining. Having formerly lived in Spain, he returned and traveled for almost a year, taking literally pot-luck with peasant and villager, often exciting curiosity and sometimes distrust as a foreigner; making friends, and doubtless making love, he invariably saw into the heart of things. Having had practical experience in the business world, this professed vagabond has better background for observation and philosophy than most of his kind. He compares the folk of differing provinces, and uses his worldly-wise penetration to great advantage. He gathers many bits of curious lore, observing the Spanish character and holding the view-point of a sympathetic friend who still is convinced that there is but little chance for any radical change in Spain. These pages are full of enticements to quotation, but the pleasure of the reader must not be forestalled. He tells us that Albacete is famous for its pocket and flaying knives, and we can see the men and boys seated before their houses making blade and horn handle entirely by hand—no "piece-work" or piecemeal work there. Albacete, too, is the center of the saffron industry, thousands of acres of the crocus, whose stamens provide the saffron of commerce, being cultivated. The work of gathering the stamens is so slow that the Spaniards say that only the patient and the poor can be satisfied to do it. We learn the details of the raisin industry; the brilliant red of the pimento stains a whole region; and in every place we gain a friend

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and see another glimpse of character. The author could not resist the spell of the Cathedral of Leon, "the sanctuary of the world." He gives several pages of eloquent writing to the effect upon heart and soul of this wonderful sacred place. A perfect traveler, accepting whatever comes, entering into the feelings of the people, recognizing their faults and their graces, sometimes adopting their standards with a whimsical grimace, this engaging vagabond is able to pass on to the reader some of his own care-free, leisurely spirit, and we are refreshed with him. Nevertheless, as has been intimated, no little of the power of his insight and description arises from the plain fact that he is not truly and *only* a vagabond. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.)

A very different atmosphere pervades an English book of travel by the veteran writer A. G. Bradley, a beautifully illustrated volume on "The Avon and Shakespeare's Country." Beginning at Tewkesbury, the author devotes more space to the less known reaches of the lower Avon, and retails many bits of real historical interest concerning the Civil War and its results as seen in this section of rural England. He never forgets, nor does he allow us to forget, his knowledge of our own country. He constantly draws comparisons, and makes references to America and Americans, with that newly acquired and marked friendliness to which we are becoming accustomed. If it be true, as an Englishwoman said, that it is now *en règle* to be kind to the Americans, we should purr to show we are pleased. As we read, the quiet fields, the sleepy little river towns dominated by their lovely old churches, the unrivaled peace of English country scenes, remind us of happy, idle days spent there. The author gossips pleasantly, but always in correct costume, of great and small personages, throwing an occasional encouraging glance upon Americans of the Southern States, because they refer more frequently to their English ancestry, and his acquaintance seems to have been in the South. His discursiveness, at first attractive, becomes rather excessive, as in successive chapters we meet the same ideas and topics. However, no American with time to enjoy himself and his travels can go amiss if he takes this beautiful book as a friendly and instructive guide through the Shakespeare country. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.50.)

Of a quite different style and feeling is another English book, full of side remarks to us. "My Summer in London," by James Milne, is the easy product of the observation of an alert journalist. Fine photogravures awaken memories of especial haunts in London, and enrich the book. The sub-title is adequately descriptive of the author's intention in writing of familiar scenes and things. He calls these pages "excursions in memory among people and places all set in a relish of anecdote." The relish at first seems out of proportion, but is accepted because so large a proportion of the stories are either admirable or new. Here is a good one of John Bright. "Yes," said Bright in talking about the House of Commons, "it has done many good things, but never for the right reason." Mr. Morley was asked, after he had published his biography of Gladstone, if he were not glad it was finished. Quietly he replied, "Yes, very glad—and very lonely." Mr. Milne pays a high tribute to Sir Andrew Clarke, for many years "proconsul" in the Malay Peninsula, and relates some telling incidents of his dealing with the Malaysians when extreme care was necessary to keep the balance in England's favor. The Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, the parks, and of course "those dear Americans," are all reviewed with appreciation and kindly words. While there is little of weight in these easy chapters, they will give pleasure and revive delightful memories. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.50.)

When a new periodical presents itself at the door of a modern editorial sanctum, it meets with a cold welcome. There are already on the editor's table so many books, magazines, pamphlets, and reports that he can scarcely do more than look at the title-page and the preface, with a glance at a special article or single chapter. How to make room for a new visitor he knows not. But Dr. Blakeslee makes, in his Introduction to No. 1, Vol. I, of the "Journal of Race Development," a strong plea for the stranger. The "race problem" generally means in the United States the negro problem. Dr. Blakeslee shows that it is a world problem, and a very complex one. In America all races meet and mingle on a plane of comparative equality, without a common tradition or a common faith, united only by common hope. Recent events have bridged the oceans and broken down other ancient barriers; so that otherwhere than in America there is a similar intermingling. Great Britain is responsible for India; France for Madagascar and Morocco; the United States for the Philippines; Great Britain, France, Germany, and Belgium share responsibility for Africa; and all the greater world Powers, excluding the United States, share the responsibility for Turkey, and, including the United States, for China. What does this responsibility involve? Some say, Nothing; we must leave these backward peoples to grow up without guidance or government, as Topsy "growed;" others, that they never can become self-governing, we must always govern them; still others, that we must, by governing them, prepare them for self-government. Some would have us depend on economic improvements for their advancement; others, on schools and systematic education. Some think the West has a civilization which it must give to the East; others, that no race can take on the civilization of another race, that we must inspire aspiration and leave each race to work out its own development, that there must be an

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Eastern civilization which will not duplicate the Western. Similar differences are found among religious teachers, the tendency now being, not to attempt to convert the Orientals into Puritans, or Protestants, or even European Christians, but to give them our faith in a God of love, the Helper of mankind, and expect them, inspired by that faith, to develop their own religious life and religious institutions. To these and other more detailed race questions, such as "race prejudice, race assimilation, race intermarriage," the quarterly "Journal of Race Development" purposes to devote its energies. If it fulfills the promise of its first issue, it will become a welcome visitor to the desks of all those who are interested in world development, and who believe, with us, that it depends in no small measure upon the degree of interest and intelligence with which the white man takes up "the white man's burden." (Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

It is announced that the "Interior," which, published in Chicago, has represented the Presbyterian churches of the West, and the "Westminster," which, published in Philadelphia, has represented the Presbyterian churches of the East, are henceforth to be united in one journal, to be entitled "The Continent." The fact may be taken as an indication of two tendencies in our American life—the tendency to Nationalism and the tendency to Christian union. It is probable that purely local and personal interests may not be as fully served by a National as by a local journal, but the interests of the great Presbyterian Church ought to be much better served by an organ which stands for the work of that Church in all parts of the country. And, as The Outlook has often noted, the first steps toward Church union must be the union of churches which are essentially, in doctrine, spirit, and government, identical. To unite in one representative organ the different Presbyterian churches which are already united in one General Assembly may seem a very short step toward the Holy Catholic Church which is the ideal of ecclesiastical reformers. But a step really taken is better than one only dreamed of. It is announced that the present staff of the "Interior" will be in responsible control of the editorial policy and business management of the "Continent," but that Dr. Richard Sill Holmes, the editor of the "Westminster," will be associated with the paper as a leading editorial writer, and that Mr. William T. Ellis will be connected with its staff as "Editor Afield," his first commission being a foreign tour in the East. Other contributors are announced. Editorial and business offices will be maintained in Chicago and New York, and an editorial office in Philadelphia.

During the past thirty years British and German archæologists have brought back into the field of history the long-forgotten empire of the Hittites in Asia Minor, from one of whom, as Genesis relates, Abraham bought his family burial-place. A finely illustrated account of these explorations and discoveries is given by one of the explorers, Dr. Garstang, Professor of Archæology in the University of Liverpool, in his volume "The Land of the Hittites." The "Hatti," as this remarkable people styled themselves, first appear about 2000 B.C., strong enough to sack Babylon and occupy outposts on the frontiers of Egypt. Their empire was a military organization of the feudal type, embracing races so unlike as those of Mongoloid and early Greek characters. Besides a variety of their monuments in many places, four sites of their civilization have been explored, the chief of which, near the modern village of Boghaz-Keui, in the north-central part of Asia Minor, was for several centuries subsequent to 1400 B.C. the center of their power. The ruins of their cities, fortifications, sanctuaries, palaces adorned with mystic sculptures, and the archives of their kings, evince a high standard of civilization in touch with the culture of Babylonia and Egypt. Professor Sayce tells us that Babylonian art was carried by them to the coasts of Greece, and that "the Amazons of Greek legend prove to have been the warrior priestesses of the great Hittite goddess." None exercised a profounder influence in the ancient Oriental world than they. Their empire, as afterwards that of Rome, was gradually broken up by successive waves of invasion, and it totally disappeared in the sixth century B.C., after centuries of struggle, and deeds of arms to which, says Dr. Garstang, "a thousand Iliads would do scant justice." Professor Sayce, in his Introductory Note, expects that further explorations have in store for us revelations even more startling than those made in Egypt and Babylonia. Meanwhile the fascinating volume in which Dr. Garstang gives English readers the long-lost story of this imperial people will be for a long time the standard authority concerning their art and religion, their greatness and their fall. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $4.)

For a book on evolution which connects the results of scientific research with practical interests it would be hard to find a superior to "Darwinism and Human Life"—a series of lectures before the South African Association for the Advancement of Science given by Professor J. Arthur Thomson, of Aberdeen, in 1909, Darwin's centenary year. The world's debt to Darwin is stated, in general, as a great liberation of intelligence through a scientific and rationalized conception of nature and man, teaching the cumulative importance of infinitely little things. It cannot be too often repeated that evolution has to do only with the method of life, not with its origin, and simply traces the paths of life since it first appeared on the globe. We are still profoundly ignorant, says Professor Thomson, of the laws of its variation. Since Darwin's time it has been

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found that variation is sometimes more abrupt than he perceived, giving sudden rise to novel and permanent characters. Since 1900 great strides have been made in the line struck out by Mendel in 1865 toward knowledge of the laws of inheritance, in which there is a long list of questions yet unanswered. Some truths are fixed: the raw material of character comes by inheritance, and good nurture must make up for its defects. Nature everywhere rebukes the unlit lamp and the ungirt loin with her stern command to strive and struggle. Less of a burden is now put on the theory of natural selection, but a field remains for "social selection" in promoting eugenics, as a counterpoise to the multiplication of weaklings whom philanthropy preserves alive. "In their positive eugenic practices," says Professor Thomson, "the Chinese are worthy of our imitation." Whether dealing with facts or with theories, this volume, worthy of its eminent author, is full of scientific and practical interest to its end. Its chapter on "The Web of Life" is as fascinating as it is practically instructive. (Henry Holt & Co., New York. $1.50.)

Mr. Stanley M. Bligh's dainty little volume, "The Direction of Desire," compresses much matter into pocket size. It is for readers who have at least begun to interest themselves in self-knowledge, and in becoming and helping others to become by rational self-culture what they are capable of being. Its many short chapters suggest lines and hints for personal observation, self-criticism, and experiment in "directive psychology," for self-integration in a well-balanced personality. For this the regulative factor is auto-suggestion, functioning for the control of consciousness like the "governor" of a steam-engine. (Henry Frowde, London, England.)

This year the Passion Play has been given at Oberammergau, as it is given every tenth year. Two small volumes will interest both those who have seen the performance and the stay-at-homes. One of the books is by E. Hermitage Day, D.D. (The Young Churchman Company, Milwaukee, 45c., net). The other is by Josephine Helena Short (T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York, $1, net). Each book, we are glad to note, in addition to ample description, emphasizes the spirit in which the drama is given, and each book clears the Oberammergauers of all charges as to sordid motives.

Many modern nature books are written so colloquially, with the object of attracting unscientific readers, that they fail to produce anything more than a feeling of weariness. Most sensible readers can digest stronger food. It is a relief to find a beautiful, simply written, and accurate book such as that describing the "Summer Flowers of the High Alps," by Somerville Hastings. The exquisite plates are all reproduced from color photographs taken directly from nature by the author, by the Lumière process of color photography, which depends on the action of light on a photographic plate after its passage through various-colored starch grains. The process is entirely beyond the control of the operator, and the exact colors are automatically reproduced. These photographs are prepared for publication by the well-known three-color process. The flowers represented are of course not by any means all that might be found. Many of them are familiar friends of botanists in America, who will enjoy the direct, unadorned descriptions in the text, unhampered by any light attempts at literary flavor. One rarely finds more beautiful colored plates than these. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.50.)

A book designed for the devoted angler is A. H. Chaytor's "Letters to a Salmon Fisher's Sons." Others may find bits that are curious and interesting, but absorbed attention will be the condition of the sporting fisherman. Little of romance, description of scenery, or adventures among people finds place in these practical epistles. They go directly to the point, and stay there, with the fixedness necessary to a patient angler. The author is thoroughly experienced, and writes easily and with enthusiasm. The book has several good illustrations and some useful diagrams. (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $3.)

"Behind the World and Beyond," a volume of twenty-five discourses by Dr. Henry A. Stimson in the Manhattan Congregational Church, New York City, well exemplifies the function of a sincere and thoughtful preacher of the Gospel as an interpreter of Christ in the terms of daily life for guidance of conscience in questions of truth and duty. Dr. Stimson knows the world, and men, and the troubles of the time, and applies the eternal verities to the present needs. (Eaton & Mains, New York. $1.25.)

Dr. Josiah Strong was asked by a magazine editor to state in writing, not as a minister, but as a man who has achieved things, what religion was worth to him as an efficient factor in his work. His reply, somewhat expanded, is given in a booklet entitled "My Religion in Every-Day Life." The gist of it is that an efficient religion must be a socialized religion, aiming, as Professor Miller, of Columbia University, recently said in the New York State Conference of Religion, "to glorify God by bringing in an existence less inglorious for man." (The Baker & Taylor Company, New York. 50 cents.)

An editorial in The Outlook based on Scougal's "Life of God in the Soul of Man" has called out a good deal of correspondence about the book. The editors now learn that it can be obtained from Thomas Whittaker, Bible House, New York City.

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LETTERS TO THE OUTLOOK

WHO SHALL PAY THE BILL?

The long weeks of rioting at Columbus, Ohio, ought to awaken the intelligence of Ohio to the fact that she is now at last beginning to experience the logical result of unsafe habits of thought and unjust interpretations of law regarding responsibility for loss of property by riot. The writer has for five years called the attention of Ohio and her lawmakers to the dangerous interpretation of her statutes—relieving town, county, and State from responsibility for loss by mob—thereby inviting the rollicking rioter to stone, smash, burn, in sheer enjoyment of his rights as "freeman;" for never, under the present system, is he to feel the burden by the indirect means of taxation.

I have appealed to Governor Harris and to Governor Harmon, in behalf of the property-holders, in the two Springfield riots to call the attention of the Legislature to the defect of the laws, and to make repayment for the losses.

I have written to four prominent Ohio journals, showing the importance of the question and its bearing upon the life and financial credit of the State, and asking them to take an editorial stand on the subject; but nothing has been done by the Governors, and the editors, beyond publishing some of my letters, have persistently refused to treat the subject.

Columbus and Ohio, if right and justice in the end prevail, will have to pay for the trolley and private property destroyed, and for the injuries inflicted upon passengers, unless, forsooth, in addition to the present permissive right to destroy property, there be added the privilege of bodily injury.

As mentioned in my letter in The Outlook of March 19, there are doubtless other States where lax conditions of thought and law prevail, and there seems to be more need than ever of investigation by Congress or the House of Governors to ascertain the States thus tending from civilized courses and making for disorder, and, in the interest of peace, to apply a remedy. For surely it cannot be gainsaid that a recognition of property rights is a fundamental basis of social order. Will Ohio await such investigation or will she herself awaken?

CLARKE DOOLEY.

Brooklyn, New York.

A PLEA FOR PLUTOCRACY

The third paragraph of "The Coming Campaign," in The Outlook of July 30, surprised me because of its deficiency in the usual clearness, consistency, and reliability, and has suggested questions for consideration. It reads: "A small body of capitalists *control* an industry. They constitute an oligarchy."

Whether one, two, or two hundred capitalists, are they not private citizens engaged in a private enterprise? Then by what stretch of the imagination can it, or they, be denominated an oligarchy?—a form of government by a few. How a private business can be considered a government I would like to understand.

And where else, in the name of common sense and business propriety, should rest the control of a private enterprise, other than with the owner who furnishes the means and is personally responsible for results? Surely not with persons having no pecuniary interest or reputation to lose in failure.

The article continues in an injured tone, "If any workman does not like the wages, hours, the conditions of labor, he can leave—this is their attitude." Their attitude? That is, the attitude of the employers—the private citizens in a private enterprise. Could any attitude be more reasonable, more appropriate, more just, or more considerate? Should the workman be compelled to remain in service against his will? Not in a free country! That would be slavery.

The article continues: "They" (the employers) "simply cannot understand the attitude of the trade unions." Do you believe this? Do you really think that if they understood the demand, as correctly stated by you—"a demand of laboring [working] men for" some "share in the government of the industry in which" they are employed—they would not resist the insistent demand for recognition? Would not you? Would you be willingly debarred the right to employ your own help—a most competent and loyal workman, an intimate friend perhaps, and even your own son, if not members of and subject to the orders, as against you, of a union without a particle of pecuniary interest in your enterprise, or care for your success? Would you? And you are a man, a free man—with the human right to own and control yourself, your productions, and your belongings?

Again, you say, "A trade union is the expression of Industrial Democracy." Is not the expression a monstrous travesty of democracy? To have control of other people's property and interests is the demand. In all seriousness, should we yield to the demand or encourage the making of it?

ONE OF THE WORKERS.

[This letter assumes that a few persons are to own all the tools and instruments by which organized industry is carried on, and are autocratically to control the organization. We affirm that this assumption is essentially an autocratic assumption; that in organized industry the workers and the capitalist are quasi-partners, carrying on a common enterprise for their mutual benefit; that the workers have a right to be considered and consulted respecting the terms and conditions of the employment, and to have some say as to how the industry in which they are interested is managed; and that the wages question is, in the last analysis, the question

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how the profits of that enterprise should be shared between the three parties who are necessary to its success—the tool-owners or capitalists, the directors or managers, and the workers.—THE EDITORS.]

CONGRESS AND THE SUPREME COURT

In The Outlook of August 27, in the article on "The Power of the Courts," appears this statement: "The Supreme Court . . . is the final interpreter of the written Constitution, and therefore the final judge of what are the powers which through that Constitution the people have given to the Congress." In The Outlook of September 3 I find this idea further reiterated: "That [the Supreme] Court Congress did not create and cannot destroy, nor can it take from that Court its power to interpret the Constitution and so define the powers of the Congress itself." Will The Outlook kindly inform me, and many other readers who are in doubt or ignorance, where the Supreme Court of the United States, or the like courts of the States, got the power to so interpret the Constitutions as to nullify acts of Congress or of Legislatures? P. J. SMALLEY.

The Sioux City "Tribune," Sioux City, Iowa.

[In Marbury vs. Madison, decided in 1801–2, the Supreme Court of the United States, through Chief Justice Marshall, laid down this doctrine:

> The powers of the Legislature are defined and limited; and that those limits may not be mistaken or forgotten, the Constitution is written. To what purpose are powers limited, and to what purpose is that limitation committed to writing, if these limits may, at any time, be passed by those intended to be restrained? The distinction between a government with limited and unlimited powers is abolished if those limits do not confine the persons on whom they are imposed, and if acts prohibited and acts allowed are of equal obligation. It is a proposition too plain to be contested, that the Constitution controls any legislative act repugnant to it, or that the Legislature may alter the Constitution by an ordinary act. Between these alternatives there is no middle ground. The Constitution is either a superior paramount law, unchangeable by ordinary means, or it is on a level with ordinary legislative acts, and, like other acts, is alterable when the Legislature shall please to alter it. If the former part of the alternative be true, then a legislative act contrary to the Constitution is not law; if the latter part be true, then written Constitutions are absurd attempts, on the part of the people, to limit a power in its own nature illimitable.

This reasoning, though for the moment resisted, has been since accepted and has now been so long acted upon by the courts, and recognized as just by the Executive, the Congress, and the people that it is practically as much a part of the Constitution as if it were in words incorporated in the Constitution itself.—THE EDITORS.]

INJUNCTIONS

In your editorial in The Outlook of September 3 entitled "The Use and Abuse of Injunctions" you say, "The court should not be permitted to enjoin two or more persons from doing an act which each of them may lawfully do as individuals." In this opinion I believe you are wrong, very wrong. Suppose two men, one of them at work, another on strike. The striker says to the man at work, "Quit. Don't work longer on this job or for this employer." The man at work, if he is disposed to remain at his employment, pays little or no attention to what the striker says to him; but suppose, instead of one striker, a thousand should come at him together and shout in unison, "Quit work on that job." Then the invitation becomes a cruel, resistless demand. He must lay down his tools and cease his bread-earning. That which was ethically right between man and man becomes ethically wrong when many conspire against one. To legalize conspiracy of this kind would be to deprive of employment the man who prefers to remain out of the unions, or to force all workmen into unions, which would surely be most repugnant to our ideas of personal liberty.

In theory a man's muscle and skill are his own, to employ as he sees fit within the law. In practice the individual has already lost this freedom wherever the labor unions dominate, and if the courts were deprived of the power to restrain acts of conspiracy which would not be illegal in the individual, it is certain that the time would not be far distant when it would be necessary for every man seeking work to drive two bargains, one with his employer and the other with the labor boss or union chief, also to consent to leave his work whenever this dictator might wish, regardless of whether or not he found his work congenial or of the needs of his family. There is no more important question in America to-day than the one whether one man may work for another if the terms are mutually satisfactory, or whether the consent of a third party to the deal is necessary. You, by accepting Mr. Gompers's contention that nothing should be considered wrong *en masse* which is not wrong in the individual, are helping the third party to acquire domination through exhibitions of force, and to fasten industrial slavery upon our country. WALTER S. FRAZIER.

Fox River Valley Manufacturers' Association,
Aurora, Illinois.

[It might be a sufficient answer to our correspondent to say that the principle which he condemns is enacted into law in England and has not produced the dire consequences which he thinks such law would produce. But we may add that his illustration indicates that he and The Outlook do not understand the principle of that law in the same fashion. One striker who wants the man at work to quit is using persuasion; a mob of a thousand who cry out for him to quit are not using persuasion, they are using coercion. The act is not the same. If one man stands on the sidewalk, his act is not the same as if a thousand men stood on the sidewalk and blocked all progress to and fro. The thousand men are obstructing the highway, the one man is not. In law, as in common sense, the nature of the act is

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determined by the intent of the person performing it. As to the second point, we agree absolutely with our correspondent that it is the right of an individual to employ his muscle and skill as he sees fit within the law, but we do not agree that in practice the individual has already lost freedom wherever the labor unions dominate. On the contrary, we think that he has lost his freedom where there are no labor unions. If the railways in a given section of the country agree as to the rate of wage which they will pay to an engineer, he must take that wage or lose the only employment for which he is fitted, unless he can get enough engineers to combine with him in demanding a better wage, to put the railway corporations to some inconvenience if they refuse to consider the demand. In a community in which capital is highly organized, individual liberty can be preserved only by the organization of labor coupled with collective bargaining. —THE EDITORS.]

THE LABOR UNIONS' RIGHT TO EXIST

Upon what facts do you base the statement that "there are capitalists who do deny their [the laborers'] right to form a labor union for the purpose of protecting the interests of the laborers in their relation to capitalists"? M. C.

New York City.

[Prior to 1824, both by Acts of Parliament and by decisions of the courts under the common law, trade unions were declared to be unlawful in Great Britain. Mr. C. W. Post's communications to the press substantially deny the right of labor unions to exist. As a matter of fact, we believe that a trade union workman is not permitted to work in any of the plants controlled by Mr. Post. He claims not to be opposed to labor organizations, but qualifies this declaration with the statement "if they are of the right kind." He declares that he is opposed to labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and, as nearly all labor unions are affiliated with the American Federation, it would seem to follow that he is opposed to nearly all existing trade unions. There are not a few other industries in the United States in which trade union workmen are not employed. There are few coal mines in the State of West Virginia, for instance, in which a workman may be employed if he is a member of a trade union.—THE EDITORS.]

A ZULU'S ACCOUNT OF A ZULU ENTERPRISE

The Zulus are a branch of the great Bantu race of Central and South Africa, and are of a warrior tribe who ruled a large portion of South Africa before the Dutch and English came there. They are a composite race, it having been Chaka's motto to incorporate all the sturdiest warriors that he conquered in one Zulu nation. The Zulus now inhabit that part of Bantuland known as Natal and Zululand, but they are no longer rulers, as out from the sea on the east poured the English, over the mountains on the west poured the Boers. Then they met, and fought among themselves over the heads of my fathers (already for ages in rightful possession) for the land of our inheritance. They took it from us, the land of my birth. That little spot of God's earth which Providence had given us to be our own, our native land, the home of our fathers, they annexed to the British Empire, and we, its children, became the lowliest and least of England's subjects.

Mrs. Dube and I have come from the dark parts of Bantuland to America; from where all is dark and unlovely into this paradise of beauty and enlightenment. We come to plead that America may help us to release our people from the dungeons of intellectual darkness in which they have been enchained from the beginning of time; to enkindle the lamp of knowledge and enlightenment in our land; to feed the hungry, to give drink to the thirsty, to clothe the naked; in a word, to take up the white man's burden.

Some years ago I came to this country with the Rev. W. C. Wilcox, and went to Oberlin, Ohio, where I studied for six years, earning my way by manual labor, and then returned home and engaged in missionary work. I subsequently married. But being desirous of qualifying myself still more for the educational work I intended to take up, I returned once again to America, this time accompanied by Mrs. Dube, who was also desirous of studying. We spent three years in America, and then we returned, and embarked upon our ambitious undertaking now some nine years ago.

When we started the Zulu Christian Industrial School at Ohlange, the place was a wilderness, but now there are seven buildings in connection with our institution, and two years ago we were enabled, by the gift of a friend in Chicago, to erect our largest building, called the "June Memorial," at a cost of $6,000.

We have erected a carpenter shop, a blacksmith shop, a printing office, a grist-mill and engine, and devote a great deal of attention to agriculture. The teacher in this department is paid by the Natal Government. We have had as many as two hundred pupils at a time as boarders, and in conducting the scholastic work of the institution we are ably assisted by nine teachers. The aim of the institution is to give native boys and girls a Christian and industrial training, to raise up Christian leaders. The qualities of the Zulus, their possibilities, language, and geographical location, make them one of the best available forces for lifting up a large part of Africa.

Our institution is interdenominational, and is controlled by a body of seven European and native trustees. We have a committee in America who have charge of the funds contributed by our American friends, among whom are the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D.D., Chairman: the Rev. Newell Dwight

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Hillis, D.D., and the Rev. James M. Farrar, D.D. Our treasurer is Louis Stoiber, Esq., 722 Broadway, New York, to whom contributions may be sent.

Our needs are many, but I will tell you of those most urgent. We need men and women to take an active interest in the Zulu Christian Industrial School; to provide for us the means, while we devote ourselves to the work. We want them to make the school their own; to relieve us of the necessity of neglecting the greater duty in the arduous and often vain endeavor to procure merely funds wherewith to live.

We need an addition to our school farm. Our present property of two hundred acres is altogether inadequate to meet our agricultural requirements. We need a special building wherein to house our various industries. We need a dormitory for our girls. At present these can attend only as day scholars. We wish to remove them from the kraals to better supervision and more refined surroundings; for the mothers make families, and families make a race. We need farm implements of every description. We need tools for our carpenter, blacksmith, and shoemaker shops. We need, above all else, an endowment fund.

I have told you our most pressing needs. You are centuries ahead of us and have had many blessings, but we of Africa have had no chance. Help us to help ourselves.

JOHN L. DUBE.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHING

What *ought* the Sunday-school to teach? The best answer to this question is found in Dr. Abbott's statement in the sixth paper on the "Spirit of Democracy," in which he arraigns the Protestant Sunday-school, declaring that the "Church is not, through its Sunday-schools, teaching the youth religion; that is, it is not teaching the youth their relation to God and to the immortal life." What Dr. Abbott says the Sunday-school is *not* teaching—"religion, man's relation to God and to the immortal life"—is certainly a lofty and comprehensive setting forth of the purpose of the Christian Sunday-school. And how shall religion be taught to our youth? Much is said in our day about learning of God in nature, the heavens above and the earth beneath and the waters under the earth. But in these remarks as to the aims of a Sunday-school it will be assumed that the one supreme source of knowledge concerning God is the Bible. To teach religion we must teach the Bible. How to teach the Bible is clearly not within the limits of the present question. Suffice it to say that the contents of the Bible must be interpreted in the light of great spiritual truths and not as an interesting assortment of all kinds of knowledge. The fact of God, the fact of sin, the fact of judgment, the fact of forgiveness, the fact of immortal life in Christ—these ought to be our points of arrival in teaching the Bible. Whatever aids us in the teaching of these truths ought to be levied upon.

What *is* the Sunday-school teaching? My answer is again the declaration of Dr. Abbott as given above: "Religion, the relation of man to God and to the immortal life." In other words, I believe that the Sunday-school is fulfilling its mission. There may be a few foolish and incompetent teachers, but the rank and file are earnest and competent, and understand the end and purpose of their work. There is, of course, great room for improvement, and each new year finds the work of the Sunday-school on a firmer basis, but the great and simple purpose of Sunday-school instruction has more than a sweeping negation for its reward. Although stretching out to those things of progress and advancement which are before, the Sunday-school sees of the travail of its soul and is satisfied. Dr. Abbott laments that the Sunday-schools are not teaching the youth the number of the books in the Bible, the "caste distinctions" of the Old Testament, the Hebrew "restraints upon the absolute power of the monarchy," the early defining of the judicial, legislative, and executive functions of government. Some of the Sunday-schools are doing this very thing. Some, perhaps the majority, are not. But these facts are what I would call non-essentials, the by-products of Biblical instruction, more suited to a class in economics and sociology in a university than to the religious teaching of the average Sunday-school. I think our guide in handling the Word of God ought to be that old question, "What do the Scriptures *principally* teach concerning God?" and the equally old answer, "The Scriptures *principally* teach what man is to believe concerning God and what duty God requires of man." Rather than dwell on the constitution of the Hebrew state let us dwell upon the constitution of the Christian state as outlined by Jesus Christ and his Apostles.

In conclusion, let me say that there are two respects in which I think the Sunday-school teaching lacks efficiency. First, it has permitted catechetical instruction to fall into decline. We may laugh at "asking and answering questions out of a book," but for answer I refer the reader to Thomas Carlyle's well-known affirmation concerning the value of the answer of the first question in the Shorter Catechism, "What is the chief end of man?" Secondly, by neglecting to give instruction in the history of the Christian Church of post-apostolic times, the Sunday-school has denied itself a source of great inspiration and power. The Acts of the Apostles of Christ is a book of more than twenty-eight chapters.

(Rev.) CLARENCE EDWARD MACARTNEY.
Paterson, New Jersey.

[See an editorial on this subject on another page.—THE EDITORS.]

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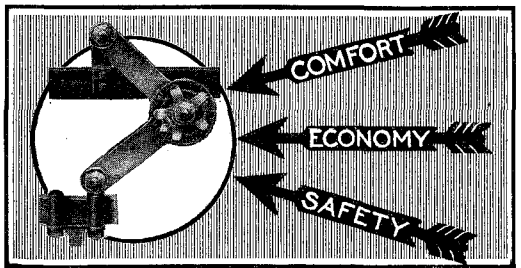

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Comfort is impossible in the car that jolts, jars and vibrates. The Truffault-Hartford absorbs jolt, jar, and vibration with the avidity that a sponge absorbs water. It imparts to the car a smooth, wavy motion by preventing excessive contraction or recoil of the springs.

Economy. To excessive vibration may be ascribed ninety per cent of upkeep cost—fuel and oil excepted. Vibration is reduced to a minimum by the Truffault-Hartford. Car, engine and parts suffer little on this score and the wear and tear to them is correspondingly less. Tires, saved from bouncing and skidding, increase in mileage. Economy is assured.

Safety. A broken spring often invites disaster. Broken springs are impossible on a Truffault-Hartford-equipped car, because the Truffault-Hartford insures normal spring action at all times. Perfect traction, too, is necessary for perfect control. The Truffault-Hartford, by keeping the wheels on the ground all the time, contributes to perfect traction.

Your car made more comfortable, safer, more economical by a set of Truffault-Hartford Shock Absorbers.

The Sign of the Truffault-Hartford Agency

We can fit any car and make any car fit for any road. Particulars yours for the asking.

HARTFORD SUSPENSION COMPANY, 135 Bay St., Jersey City, N. J.
EDW. V. HARTFORD, President
Branches:
New York: 212-214 W. 88th St. Boston: 319 Columbus Ave.
Philadelphia: 250 N. Broad St. Chicago: 1458 Michigan Ave.
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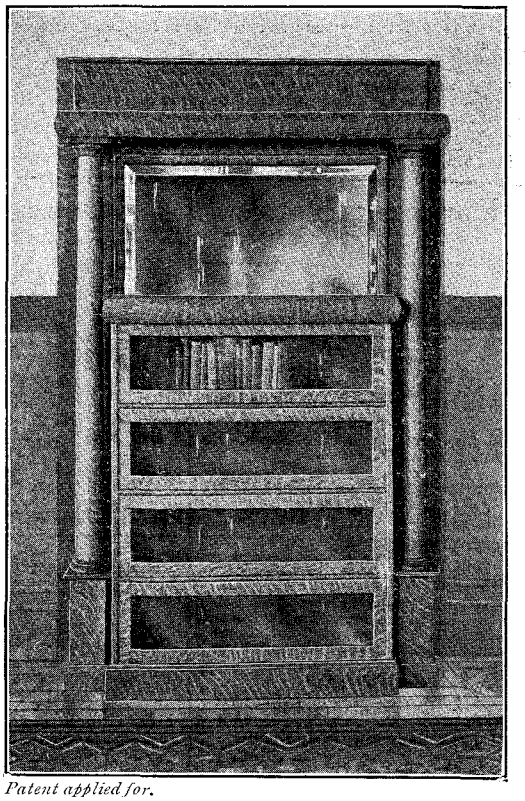

Patent applied for.

EVERY ROOM should have its own individuality. The

WOOD MANTEL

as a central feature gives character to the apartment; furnishes as well as finishes. Here, for example, is one that combines the features of a mantel with shelves for books or china with sliding doors, suitable for library, living or dining room. Ideas for every room in the house are contained in an illustrated booklet,

"WHY WOOD MANTELS?"

that we'd be glad to send to every one who owns a house, or intends to build or decorate. Address

WOOD MANTEL MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
H. T. BENNETT, Secretary
Room 1226, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Mrs. Bennett's American House
(**Pension Clare**) delightfully situated near Thiergarten, in Bellevue Str. 12a, Berlin.

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Hotel Majestic Late **Suisse**
ROME
First-class family hotel. Full South. Reduced rates during the summer.
G. PIOTTI, Prop.

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ROUND THE WORLD
Thirty-ninth annual series of *Tours de Luxe*. Eastbound from New York November 5, 24, 1910, January 7, 1911. Comprehensive Itineraries. The Best in Travel.

Annual Series of
TOURS TO THE ORIENT
Leave from January to April, 1911.
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal, Toronto, etc.
Cook's Travellers Cheques are Good All Over the World.

AROUND THE WORLD
Two small private parties, Nov. 19 and Nov. 26. Six months. Send for itinerary.
EDWIN C. ATKINSON
112 N. 19th St., Philadelphia.

British Isles Tour. $250
Berlin, Athens, Rome, London $400
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S. H. Longley, 314 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

Magnificent S. S. "**Arabic**" leaves Feb. 4; rates **$400** up, including shore excursions; 71 enchanting days. Stop-over privileges, 4 high-class 6 mos. **Round World** Tours Oct., Nov., and Jan. Program ready.
FRANK C. CLARK,
Times Bldg., New York.
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SMITH'S FOREIGN TOURS
ORIENT, Jan. 14th. EUROPE, June 24th, 1911. "21st Year." Limited parties. Send for booklet. C. H. Smith, 14 State St., Rochester, N.Y.

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2,000 at one cent each. Greek Handbook by Edmund Von Mach, 1 vol., $1.50. Italian Handbooks, 2 vols., $1.50 each.
Send two-cent stamp for catalogue.
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20 Trinity Place, Boston

EUROPE **Mrs. Griffiths,** experienced abroad, chaperons young ladies. Highest references. The Farragut, Washington, D. C.

Five months' European trip for $645. Small party sailing Nov. 5th. England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. Miss Barnes, 22 Second Ave., Rockaway Park, L.I.

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The COLLVER Tours
(The Best in Travel)
SMALL SELECT PARTIES
ROUND THE WORLD
EASTWARD
Oct. 22—Nov. 5
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
Including SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, Etc. Oct. 29
For Detailed Information Address
The Collver Tours Company
422 Boylston St., Boston

Europe Select two months' Summer tours. **$250.** 12 Tours at lowest rates from $175 up. British Isles, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Greece, and Italy.
THE TEMPLE TOURS, 14-Q Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Europe **Miss WELDON,** unlimited experience abroad, chaperons
Egypt young ladies. Highest references. Murray Hill Hotel, New York.

World Tour with Spain and Christmas in Rome. Nov. 26, Dec. 3. Without Spain, Dec. 10. Christmas in Rome with Spain, Nov. 26, Dec. 3. Without Spain Dec. 10. Oriental Tour in January—Tours to all parts of Europe. Programs free. De Potter Tours (32d year), 32 Broadway, New York.

AROUND THE WORLD
Small parties sailing Oct. and Nov.
EGYPT and PALESTINE
Sailing Jan. and Feb., 1911
H. W. DUNNING & CO.
101 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

THE ORIENT 1911
EGYPT, PALESTINE, GREECE
Sail in February 1911 and enjoy the ideal season. It is not too early to make preparation. Our plans are ready. Send for announcement. Ask for *Suggested Readings* and *Maps*.
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CONNECTICUT

Berkshire Hills Falls Village, Conn.
SALONIC SANATARIUM
For the treatment and cure of incipient tuberculosis. THOMAS I. SHANNON, M.D.

Crest View Sanatorium
Greenwich, Ct.—First-class in all respects; home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

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For NERVOUS and mild MENTAL diseases. Has separate cottages for ALCOHOL and DRUG patients. Address DR. GIVENS, Stamford, Conn.

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THE HAMILTON
14th and K Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.
A select family and transient hotel; conveniently located; thoroughly comfortable and homelike. Good table. American plan. Rates, $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week, month, and season. Booklet.
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"The salt breath of the sea brings health"

GALEN HALL
HOTEL AND SANATORIUM
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY
An ideal place for a long or short stay. Stone, brick and steel building. Rooms en suite with hot and cold sea water in private baths. Over 70 forms of Tonic and Curative Baths and Treatments with trained attendants. Sea Water used in all Hydriatic Treatments.
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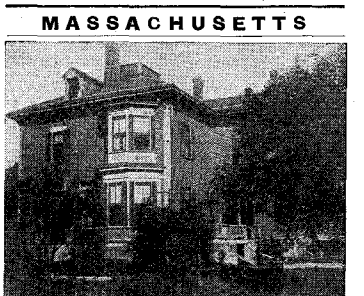
AUTUMN
IN THE
PINES OF NEW JERSEY
Pine Tree Inn
ALBERT A. LEROY, Prop.
LAKEHURST
OPENS OCTOBER 1st, 1910

MASSACHUSETTS



Woodlawn Sanitarium for Epilepsy, West Newton, Mass.
A high-grade private sanitarium exclusively for the treatment and cure of **Epilepsy.** Terms moderate. Address correspondence to DR. H. W. HAMMOND, Med. Supt.

HARKENDON
WEST NEWTON, MASS.
For nervous and chronic diseases. No insane.
W. C. CANFIELD, M.D.

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NEW YORK CITY

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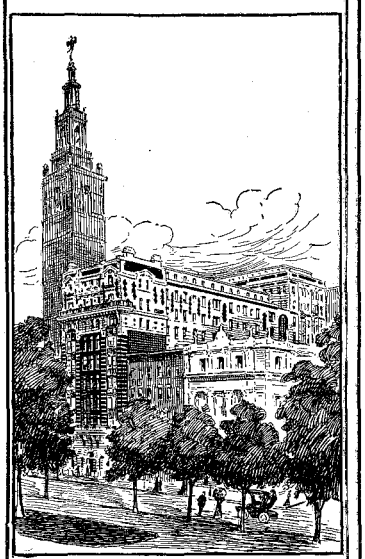

has to offer a few choice Apartments, Housekeeping or Non-Housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished.

"The Madison Square" is a house of the highest class, catering to individuals and families who appreciate the quiet atmosphere of a *Home* with the conveniences, luxury and refinement of a *Hotel*.

It is the only New York Hotel or Apartment House in which *tipping is absolutely forbidden*. The Dining Room service (both à la carte and table d'hôte) is exceptional, a specialty being made of "scientific home cooking."

Booklet and further information on request.

BURTON F. WHITE, Resident Manager

37 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK

THE MADISON SQUARE

Hotels and Resorts

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The Harbor View
EAST GLOUCESTER, MASS.
Open until Nov.
Situated directly on Gloucester Bay. Piazza 400 feet long. Private telephone exchange connecting rooms. Tennis court. Table a special feature. Booklet.
W. F. OSBORNE.

NEW YORK CITY

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square, adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.
Mrs. JAMES KNOTT, Proprietor.

NEW YORK

The Gleason Health Resort
Elmira, New York
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON REQUEST
Dr. John C. Fisher, Resident Physician
E. B. Gleason, Propr.

"INTERPINES"
A quiet, restful HOME for the nervous invalid. Booklet on application. Drs. F. W. and F. W. SEWARD, Goshen, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Biggs Sanitarium Ideal climate, complete equipment, personal attention, homelike conditions. Select chronic cases. Pamphlets.

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Easton Sanitarium For treatment of the nervous or mentally ill. Superior location; skilled care. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 1661, Easton, Pa.

When visiting
Historic Philadelphia
Stop at "THE PARKSIDE,"
40th St. and Girard Ave., opp. Fairmount Park. First-class accommodations, including bath, $1 a day and up. Best to advance reservation. Write for circular.

VIRGINIA

Boulevard Inn, on Hampton Roads
near Old Point. Open all the year. Write Misses TABB, R. D. No. 1, Hampton, Va.

Winter Camps

A PLANTATION CAMP
FOR THE WINTER MONTHS
An outdoor life for young girls and children. Tuition if desired. Daily mails and telephone. Safe boating and riding. Miss Isabel F. Johnstone, 5366 Magnolia Ave., Germantown, Pa. After November first Georgetown, S. C.

Apartments

WANTED—DECEMBER 1st
A Small, Furnished Housekeeping Apartment
for four or five months by a lady who will take good care of everything. It must be sunny, quiet, and below 59th Street, on the East Side, or in the neighborhood of Washington Square. Write to P. O. Box 637, Litchfield, Conn.

The Toronto—Dupont Circle
WASHINGTON, D. C.
5 delightfully located **furnished** apartments for rent from October to June. Address Apartment 71.

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FLORIDA

For Rent, Daytona, Fla. Handsomely furnished cottage, 7 rooms and bath; electric lights, stove heat, city water. Rent $500 for the season. W. B. Chittenden.

GEORGIANA, FLORIDA
Ideal winter home facing the beautiful Indian River. House 7 rooms and bath and all other improvements. Completely furnished. Nearly 12 acres, about 300 orange and grapefruit trees, in high state of cultivation. 176 feet on the river front; also artesian well. Price $4,000. Particulars on application to PHILIP JAQUI, Morristown, N. J.

ORMOND
Furnished cottages for rent $100 to $200 for season. GEO. A. HOWE, Marshalltown, Iowa.

NEW JERSEY

WINTER COTTAGES in the PINES
Lakehurst, N. J. For sale or to rent, fully furnished, water, sewers, electric lights. Apply to F. C. TORREY, Lakehurst, N. J.

Franklin F. Mayo & Co. solicit your **Real Estate** business in **Newark, N. J.**

FOR RENT at Nutley, N. J.
New large brick and stucco house with all modern improvements and good size grounds. Apply at Box 9,371, Outlook.

NEW YORK

Adirondacks We have beautiful cottages and camps, furnished and unfurnished, anywhere in the Adirondacks, for sale or rent; all improvements. Write for booklet. Address WILLIAM F. ROBERTS, Real Estate Office, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK CAMPS ST. REGIS LAKES on THE SARANAC LAKE PLACID
DURYEE & CO.
Real Estate, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Twilight Park, Catskill Mountains
Nice Cottage for Sale
C. PEMBERTON, Jr., Concord, Mass.

Cazenovia, New York
For Rent from November 1st
for six months at winter rates, a fully furnished house. Twelve rooms, three baths; four open fireplaces. Entire house heated by steam. Near shops and post-office. Address N. L. GOOGIN.

SOUTHERLY SLOPING RIDGE
of 140 acres, good farm land, fair buildings; 3 miles from Grand Central Station, N. Y. City. $18,000.
COOLEY & WEST, Inc.
Depot Square White Plains, N. Y.
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TEXAS

BUY an irrigated sugar cane farm in the fertile Lower Rio Grande Valley. Excels the world in the production of sugar cane. Fine climate, rich soil, pure water, cheap labor, quick returns. Crops certain, profits big. Ten acres or more, easy terms. Low in price now, rapidly increasing in value. Desirable place to live; fine schools and churches. We will plant land at once, also cultivate, harvest, and market crop on share basis. Make your crops pay for your land. For *free* booklet and long list of satisfied customers, address
SAN BENITO SUGAR CO.
806 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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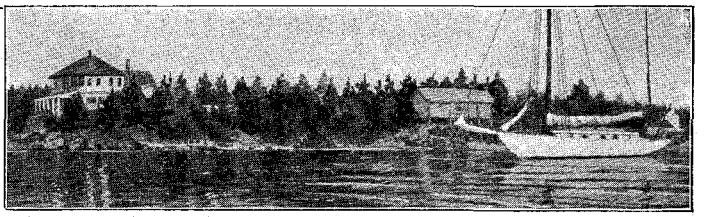
FOR SALE

SUMMER HOME

on

PENOBSCOT BAY

FOX ISLANDS THOROUGHFARE
NORTH HAVEN, MAINE



Main house, eleven rooms and bath; also a guest house with two bedrooms, bath and sleeping-out porch. Both houses are fully furnished. Two sail-boats, a launch, and a canoe also included if desired. For photographs and terms write

WALTER B. HOWE, Princeton, N. J. *New York Office, 56 Cedar Street.*

BOARD AND ROOMS

SELECT boarding. 156 W. 81st St., New York.

A gentlewoman will take two or three little girls into her attractive suburban home. References. Address Woman's Exchange, New Haven, Connecticut.

HOME CARE FOR GIRLS throughout the year, with educational advantages. Miss Cutler, Amherst, Mass.

BOARD in South Orange, N. J. Large airy rooms, home comforts, pleasant surroundings. Eight minutes' walk from D. L. & W. Station. Address 7,492, Outlook.

GOING to Washington? Secure first-class accommodations at 1015 15th St., N. W.

A cultivated home on Staten Island will receive two children whose parents wish them to enjoy the unusual educational advantages of the Staten Island Academy. Address 4,513, Outlook.

VISITORS to New York (Brooklyn) desiring accommodations in refined Christian home, detached house, well located, conveniences, address M., 227 E. 17th St., Brooklyn.

QUIET, sunny, attractive, 2-3 rooms, business woman's apartment, choice West End Avenue neighborhood. Convenient meal arrangements. Moderate. 4,535, Outlook.

GENTLEMAN of refinement desires join congenial family evening meals. Best references. 4,553, Outlook.

ROOM to rent to lady. Saunders, 3 W. 92d St.

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GENEALOGICAL searches. Family histories compiled. Heraldry. Box 198, Phiiadelphia.

WRITERS and authors, send your books to us for estimate. We print, bind, and arrange for marketing at lowest cost. Lino Type-Casting Co., 259 William St., New York.

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BUILDING advertising things of all kinds that are ever decorous, seldom downright dull, and often profitably pertinent, is the serious and all-absorbing business of my life. It seems possible that I might be of use to you in some direction—seems so to me, at least—does it to YOU? Francis I. Maule, 411 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

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PRESERVES AND PICKLES. I am prepared to fill private orders for strictly high-grade home-made preserves and pickles. Prices furnished upon application. Hester Price, Berwyn, Pa.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE handbook free. Correspondence courses. American School Home Economics, Chicago.

A table decoration that will bloom profusely within ten weeks. Plant some Mammoth Narcissi in dishes of pebbles and water. They grow with little or no attention and make a *most beautiful and absolutely unique* table decoration. From the time the bulbs begin to grow until they bloom the plants are interesting and very decorative. Send 25 cents for 6 bulbs and instructions. H. Gordinier, Bulb Importer, Troy, N. Y.

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YOUNG LADY, teacher of piano, desires pupils and accompanying. Highest references. 4,554, Outlook.

FOR SALE, $1,100.00 STEINWAY parlor grand piano for $700.00. Little used. Perfect condition. 4,568, Outlook.

HELP WANTED

Professional Situations

SUPERINTENDENT in small New York Hospital. Experienced housekeeper essential. $60 month. 4,461, Outlook.

WANTED—In a girls' country boarding school, a resident trained nurse. Salary forty dollars per month and home. 4,555, Outlook.

Business Situations

ROOSEVELT Life-story. New book on his marvelous career, fight for honesty, war on "crooks," policies, great speeches. Price. $1.50. Agents wanted; outfit free. International Bible House, Dept. LL, Philadelphia.

INCREASE your earning power by learning to write advertisements. Facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, Page Building, Chicago.

DODD, Mead & Co. desire a representative who will give full or part time in each city and county. Clergymen, lawyers, doctors, and other educated men are invited to communicate with us immediately. The reward is generous and the work pleasant. Address Dodd, Mead & Co., 30th St. and 4th Ave., New York.

WANTED—A man 25 to 35 years of age, with good education and successful experience as salesman or canvasser or natural adaptability for such work, to qualify for position of district sales manager for responsible subscription book house. 4,532, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

YOUNG student to take charge of active boy during afternoon hours. References. Address Mrs. Walter Rowley, 93 Madison Ave., New York.

WANTED—Woman to do upstairs work. Capable of nursing semi-invalid in emergency. 4,523, Outlook.

WANTED—Experienced, educated mother's helper, near Albany. Entire charge boy seven, girl five; sewing. Address, with particulars, references, etc., 4,547, Outlook.

EDUCATED woman of experience to assist in care and training of children, mending, housework. Ages, infant to ten years. 560 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—In family of three adults, two maids. One as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. $5 and $6 per week. Box G, Webster, Mass.

Teachers and Governesses

TEACHERS wanted for public and private schools. Calls from every State. Register now for September. Send for Bulletin 21. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

TEACHERS—Register to-day to secure a teaching position. Vacancies still occurring. New Century Teachers' Bureau, 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

PACIFIC COAST? Salaries, expenses, certification, etc., explained. 20c. stamps. California Teachers' Agency. San Francisco. Los Angeles.

WANTED—German nursery governess for children, three, five, and six years old, in large country place. Must speak Hanoverian German and know kindergartening and songs. Attractive position for superior person. Replies desired only from applicants having good references and able to have interview in New York. 4,551, Outlook.

FOR housekeepers, matrons, governesses, mothers' helpers, etc., address Miss Richards, 119 Waterman St., Providence, R. I.

THE Hopkins' Educational Agency, 507 Fifth Avenue. Teachers, governesses, housekeepers, children's nurses, companions, secretaries, chaperons, trained, practical nurses.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

TRAINED infant's nurse desires permanent position. Willing to take entire charge of child. No objection to traveling. 4,530, Outlook.

GRADUATE nurse with wide experience desires position. 4,528, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED trained nurse desires permanent position with semi-invalid or elderly lady. Generally useful. $15 per week. References. 4,557, Outlook.

HELEN L. F. Wright, M.D. (Boston University School of Medicine, 1881), will accept the responsibilities of physician and traveling companion, in a warm climate, for the season of 1910-11. Address 201 Clarendon St., Boston, Mass. Helen L. F. Wright, M.D.

Business Situations

EXPERIENCED superintendent, with knowledge of building, desires management of suburban place. 4,531, Outlook.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position in German translation or German book reviewing. 4,533, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

MISS Lydia Field Emmet, Stockbridge, Mass., wishes to recommend her friend, a lady of middle age, speaking German, French, and English, as resident or traveling companion. Extensive knowledge of nursing. Highest references.

AN experienced and successful manager would like a position as matron in an institution, school preferred. Salary expected $600. Address 4,492, Outlook.

BRADFORD graduate, twenty-four, experienced traveler, desires position as companion or chaperon. 4,120, Outlook.

YOUNG girl of refined and cultured family desires position as companion. References. Miss E. L., Box 82, Eastville, Va.

WANTED—Position as companion or attendant to elderly lady, social secretary, or similar employment. Would be willing to go away for the winter. Address 4,534, Outlook.

AS companion, good housekeeper, seamstress. References. 4,536, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN would chaperon lady European trip. References. Address 4,541, Outlook.

A lady desires to find a situation for her very competent infant's nurse. For particulars apply to 114 E. 30th St., New York.

YOUNG lady desires position companion. Music. Sewing. 4,545, Outlook.

GOVERNESS or mother's helper; settled, well-bred American woman. Exceptional. Address, stating salary, conditions, 4,538, Outlook.

REFINED gentlewoman, companion, governess, assistant matron. 4,542, Outlook.

CULTURED woman desires position as companion in or near New York. 4,539, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED young woman desires position as mother's assistant or housekeeper. 4,543, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as governess or mother's helper by young woman of refinement. College graduate. Music. 4,544, Outlook.

REFINED, companionable young lady of good family desires position as mother's helper or companion to child needing special care; fond of children, good mender and sewer, worthy of trust and responsibility; would like to be one of the family. References. 4,569, Outlook.

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SIX PER CENT SECURED CERTIFICATES

INVESTORS in all parts of the country are enabled to avail themselves of the liberal net interest rate—6% per annum—yielded by our Certificates, and hold the security for the money in their possession. Each Certificate is accompanied by a First Mortgage on well located and productive real estate, together with all other papers pertinent to the safety of the investment.

Write for booklet "A."

Capital and Surplus $400,000.00

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
F. E. McGURRIN-PRES. EST. 1886

5% Every Year For 17 Years

That is the record of the Industrial Savings and Loan Company since it began business in 1893. It does not "guarantee" this 5%; it makes no promises which it *might* not be able to fulfill.

But it guarantees the *safety of your* Capital absolutely—with every dollar of its

$2,250,000 Assets and 175,000 Surplus and Profits

Your money is invested only in high class mortgages on New York City and suburban real estate.

Our business, like that of savings banks, is conducted under the

New York Banking Department Supervision

We treat large and small, long-time and short-time, depositors exactly alike. An investment of $25 draws the same rate as one of $2,500. Invest at any time, for any time,—and pro rata earnings will be paid you from the day we receive your money to the day you take it out.

Send for Our Booklet
for the particulars of a solid, conservative, profitable investment.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
10 Times Bldg., Broadway & 42d St.
New York

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS and LOAN Co. NEW YORK CITY

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK *Lunch Tablets*

A satisfying, convenient lunch, for travelers, business men and women. Just the thing for the emergency. For children, a wholesome substitute for candy. Have a package handy at home, in your desk, traveling bag or pocket.

Ask for "HORLICK'S," Original—Genuine. Druggists. Free Sample. Racine, Wis.

THE OUTLOOK CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

COMPANION-housekeeper, experienced own home, understands servants and work. Refined surroundings. Could take charge in school. Prefers country. 4,564, Outlook.

CULTURED German as chaperon, companion-housekeeper. Highest testimonials. 4,563, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

EXPERIENCED TEACHER wishes private pupils in English branches, French and German; also English instruction to foreigners. Best references. Address 1827 S St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

SUCCESSFUL tutor, lady, wishes backward pupils, elementary branches. Excellent references. 4,480, Outlook.

POSITION as visiting governess, or as secretary, in New York City, is desired by a woman of ability, education, and experience. 4,409, Outlook.

LADY wishes to assist with household duties in exchange for home and small compensation. 4,546, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

PH.D. (woman) offers the guarantee of a long series of successes in college preparation for both sexes. Mathematics a specialty. 4,529, Outlook.

KINDERGARTNER desires position as visiting governess in New York or vicinity. Materials furnished. Address Kindergartner, 4,550, Outlook.

TUTOR, A.M., unusually successful; college preparatory; assistance in school lessons. He will engage for winter two hours a day still free. Enjoys best city patronage. 4,549, Outlook.

TUTORING—Young woman, N. Y. teacher's certificate. Specialty backward children. 4,558, Outlook.

GOVERNESS—Mature age; French, German, painting, botany. Country. Governess, 258 W. 24th St., New York.

NORTH German kindergarten teacher wants position as companion or governess several afternoons a week in or near New York. Would give German lessons. References exchanged. 4,525, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

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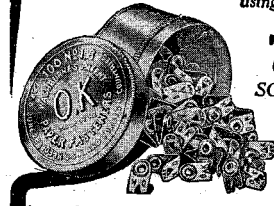

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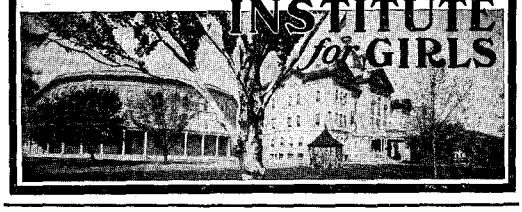

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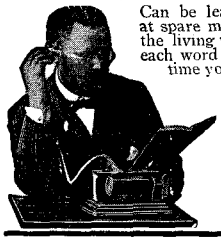

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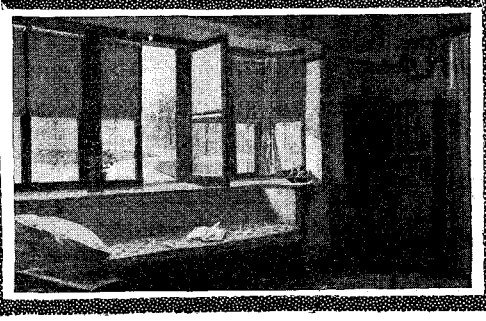


This open window shows the effect you can secure with Brenlin Duplex, using white for exteriors and different colors for interiors.

Gorgeous chrysanthemum design in any color with border in solid to match.

New Comfort Designs

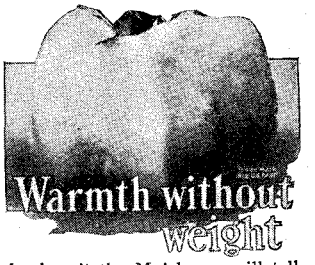
In effects gotten heretofore only in the rich colorings and exquisite patterns of French organdies and Imported satins.

Our own artists have created over 100 original, distinctive designs and patterns especially adapted to comfort coverings.

They are made up in the three new materials—Maisaline, Maisateen and Maisilk—in flowered, latticed and brocaded designs over backgrounds varying from the richest dark colorings to the most delicate hues.

Prices: Baby Comforts $1.25 to $2.50. Crib size $1.50 in Maisaline to $3.50 in Maisilk. Full size comforts from $3.50 in Maisaline to $10 in Maisilk.

Section of the Maish filling. By the Maish process, the finest cotton is woven into one continuous piece the exact size and thickness of the finished comfort. No lumps. No thin places.



The silk Maish label on every comfort is a guarantee against unsanitary filling made from "shoddy" and mill refuse.

If your dealer hasn't the Maish, we will tell you who has or supply you direct, returnable at our expense if you are not satisfied.

Write for samples of coverings to match the color scheme of your room and a section of the Maish filling.

CHAS. A. MAISH CO.
1126-1136 Bank St., Cincinnati
For sale by all the best dealers

Maish Comforts

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